

## 'Godspell' takes stage Wednesday

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MISSOURI SOUTHERN

## A CLOSER LOOK

## Area women fight to overcome effects of domestic violence

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## SUPPLEMENT

## Probing into the shadow cast by AIDS



SECTION B

# THE CHART

Vol. 52, No. 21

Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, Mo. 64801-1595

Thursday, April 9, 1992

## FLORES Y BANDERAS



High school students pass between the tulip beds and a row of international flags yesterday to attend the annual Foreign Language Field Day.

CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

## COMPUTER USAGE FEE

## Reynolds computer lab to get upgrade

KAYLEA HUTSON  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Upgrading the computer lab in Reynolds Hall is just the first step in utilizing the new computer usage fee that will be charged to students.

Students will not begin paying the fee until the fall semester, but upgrading of the mathematics and science computer lab already is underway.

Dr. John Tiede, senior vice president, said the extent of the upgrade

is being determined by the needs of the two departments.

"We have talked about three things: a physical location, hardware requirements, and the software requirements," he said. "We have actually only resolved one; the other two are in the process of being evaluated."

The one resolved issue is the location of the new computer lab. The new lab will be built in a classroom—Reynolds Room 205. It is replacing the temporary lab in an enclosed hallway on the second floor of Reynolds Hall.

"We want to tear out the partitions and open up that hallway," Tiede said.

Dr. John Messick, head of the biology department, says the new lab will not affect the scheduled classes.

"We have been able to re-locate the classes for the fall semester," Messick said.

Some arrangements have been made concerning the type of computers to be housed in the lab.

"We have tentatively agreed on a hardware type," Tiede said, "which

would be sixteen 486 machines in some sort of local area network."

The new computer lab is not expected to be completed until the fall.

"We are kind of in a quandary; the state microcomputer contract is currently being re-bid," Tiede said.

"Depending on delivery date, we will order them as late as possible. We will probably wait until the first of August."

The upgrading of the lab is "crucial," Messick said.

"We are very deficient in the state-of-the-art computers," he said.

## Crime Lab expansion \$20,000 over budget

JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Missouri Southern officials and criminal justice faculty received a rude shock last month when bids were received for the proposed expansion of the Regional Crime Lab.

Dr. John Tiede, senior vice president, said the bids came in approximately \$20,000 more than the College expected.

"We were hoping for [a bid of] about \$12,000-\$15,000 for the addition," he said. "I think the low bid came in at about \$35,000."

Bob Beeler, director of the physical plant, said eight contractors requested information on the project and seven bids were received by Southern.

"The College requires contractors to have insurance and be bonded," Beeler said. "That eliminated the smaller contractors from bidding and probably drove up the price."

"As far as we can tell, we have three options. We can take the bid, we can rebid the project and see if we can get a better price, or we can build the project."

The Board of Regents decided at its March 20 meeting to take the first option and accept the \$35,000 bid from R.D. Dale, Inc. of Diamond.

Beeler said rebidding would probably not have had any effect. "We had seven contractors," he said. "With that kind of competition we probably got as low a bid as we will get."

Tiede said the size of the pro-

ject also affected the bids.

"We lost some economies of scale just because it was such a small project," he said. "It's not unusual for bids to come in over architect's estimates. It was just the percentage of difference that surprised us."

The project is important enough that it will move ahead despite the setback, said Dr. Phillip Whittle, Crime Lab director. Work began Monday to prepare the site.

"The College did some work to move a gas line on Monday," Whittle said. "The contractor was on site today, and I expect to see concrete there if not this week then the first of next week."

He said the additional space is needed.

"We will have to move our DNA lab out of its present location," he said. "We have it in a very small room [in Reynolds Hall] that we will have to vacate by the end of the summer."

Whittle said most of the money for the project will come from the state's Victims' Assistance Fund.

"I have a grant for \$40,000 from the Missouri Crime Lab Upgrade Program approved at this point," he said. "We have \$20,000 that's available now, and we anticipate a similar \$20,000 grant on July 1."

Whittle said the Victims' Assistance Fund finances the Missouri Crime Lab Upgrade Program. College President Julio Leon said Southern probably will provide the other \$20,000.

## ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

## Connecticuter to take position here

Ozarks scenery, lakes attract new head

BRIAN SANDERS  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

After an extra year as head of the English department, Dr. Joseph Lambert now can return to the classroom.

Next fall, an instructor from the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut will take over the post.

Dr. Stephen J. Spector of Milford, Conn., was chosen to succeed Lambert, who will step down as head of the department at the end of this semester. Lambert will remain on staff as a professor of English.

"I'm really looking forward to coming here," Spector said.

He received his bachelor of arts degree in English from Johns Hop-

kins University in 1964, his master's degree from New York University in 1965, and his English doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1969, where he also served as a Teaching Fellow.

Spector, whose major field of study is 19th century English literature, also has taught at Reed College in Oregon as a visiting professor of English and humanities.

Currently, he is director of the division of humanities at the University of Bridgeport, where he began as an assistant professor and also served as chair of the department of languages and literature.

"I was very impressed by the faculty [at Southern]," Spector said. "This school has a fine English de-

partment, and I would like to play a major role in its future."

Another major factor in drawing Spector to the Joplin area is the local scenery.

"I've traveled all over the country, especially in the South," he said. "I was really impressed by this region."

"My wife and I like to go camping on occasion, and we're very interested in the natural scenery of the Ozarks, the lakes, the wildlife."

Spector's appointment will allow Lambert, who has served as department head since 1984, to return to the classroom on a full-time basis.

"He has served exceedingly well," said Dr. Robert Brown, vice president for academic affairs. "He will not be leaving the College; he asked to step down, stop being the head of the department, and go back to be-

ing in the classroom."

"But we're also looking forward to having Dr. Spector on our staff. We were impressed by the man. We interviewed dozens of people, both here and at the MJA convention, and we brought a few people to campus."

Dr. Doris Walters, associate professor of English and a member of the search committee, said Spector was the ideal person for the job. "He had been a department head [at the University of Bridgeport]," she said. "He had the administrative experience, which was a plus."

"He had a good recommendation on his teaching, good student evaluations, and we were looking for a good teacher and administrator—a real scholar, in other words, and he certainly had the qualifications."

## GUBERNATORIAL RACE

## Webster to address college journalists tomorrow

T.R. HANRAHAN  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

For the second time in 30 days, Missouri Attorney General Bill Webster will visit Missouri Southern.

Webster, a Republican candidate for governor, will address the Missouri College Newspaper Association convention, hosted by Southern, at 3 p.m. tomorrow in Matthews Hall auditorium.

"This area is Bill's home base," said Tony Feather, chairman of Citizens for Webster. "He has many friends, business associates, and close ties to the community."

"Also, if we look as far as the primary, the Joplin and Springfield areas are important. Close to 35 percent of the total vote will come from that area."

Webster will speak to convention goers for approximately 15 minutes about his gubernatorial candidacy and then answer questions from the floor. Webster kicked off his campaign last month with a statewide campaign swing that included stops in Springfield and at Southern.

"The message I think he would like to give a college group is to be involved in the election process in some way," Feather said. "He hopes to deliver a message making students

want to support him and the Republican Party, but he also wants to encourage them to be responsible citizens who will want to make a difference."

Higher education ranks high among the issues Webster will address, Feather said.

"Higher education is important to the continued success of nearly everything else, and Bill Webster understands this," he said. "Good education is apparent in everything else."

Feather stressed Webster's record on crime and consumer rights. He said Webster has a plan for Missouri's future.

"He believes in new solutions and

the guts to get it done," Feather said.

The MCNA convention kicks off at 2 p.m. tomorrow with a seminar by Rich Hood, political writer for *The Kansas City Star*, in Matthews Hall auditorium. Tom Murray, managing editor of *The Joplin Globe*, and Mike Cullett, *Globe* chief photographer, address conventioners at 4 p.m. in Matthews Hall Rooms 102 and 103, respectively. Dan Chiodo, *Globe* general manager, and Steve Koehler, sports columnist for *The Springfield News-Leader*, give talks at 7 p.m. in Hearn Hall Rooms 214

Please turn to Webster, page 2



## STUDENT SENATE

## 6 changes await student vote

Officer duties, requirements among issues

By KAYLEA HUTSON  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Students who want a change in the Student Senate will get a chance to vote on six constitutional changes later this month.

The Senate approved the changes during last night's regular meeting. They include redefining one officer's official duties and the elimination of one committee.

The changes were part of the Senate constitutional committee's recent recommendations for change. The changes now go before the student body for a vote during the general election on Monday, April 27 and Tuesday, April 28.

Each proposed change will be voted on separately and must be approved by the student body before they are put into effect.

According to Student Senate President Bryan Vowels, once the changes are approved by the students they will be implemented within 30 days.

"It (the changes) will mainly affect the Senate next fall," Vowels said.

The changes include expansion of the vice president's duties to include monitoring all Senate committees.

The Senate also voted to eliminate the student court.

"We haven't used it in 10 years," said Larry Seneker, chair of the constitution committee. "Those duties can be taken care of by a committee on a need basis."

Another change revised the requirements for executive officers. Currently, a candidate for president or vice president is required to have served one semester on the Student

Senate, while candidates for other executive offices do not face the same requirement.

The change would increase service requirements for presidential and vice presidential candidates to two semesters and require one semester for other officer candidates.

Another change would establish a vacancy committee to fill Senate positions vacated between elections.

The Senate also approved a constitutional change which would move the first Senate meeting from the third Wednesday in September to the third week of the fall semester.

In other business, a question and answer session for all executive officer candidates was scheduled for Wednesday, April 22. The session would follow the regular Senate meeting. Senators hope this session will allow students and campus organizations the opportunity to question officer candidates.

"It is designed to give the students

more access to the candidates," said Vowels. "It will also give more attention to this election. It will make the voters more informed as to who the candidates are."

Cami Davey, chair of the United Way committee, reported on the proposed United Way fund-raiser. A golf-scamble tentatively is set for Saturday, May 9. The upcoming date will be determined if Briarbrook Country Club in Carl Junction is available.

"It will be a four-man team, with two students matched up with two members of the business community," Davey said. "The students will be charged two for one (two students charged for the price of one business person)."

In other business, the Senate allocated \$209.13 to Kappa Mu Epsilon to attend a regional convention in Emporia, Kan., and \$991 to Phi Beta Lambda for expenses incurred during last weekend's state convention.

## HAMMONS MENTOR PROGRAM

## Area children await 'big brothers, sisters'

By KAYLEA HUTSON  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

A chance to influence children is how Kelly Binns, director, describes the Hammons Mentor Program.

"It's like a big brother/big sister program," Binns said. "We are looking for role models to let the kids

know they are OK no matter what gender or ethnic background and that they are worth investing in."

The mentors are matched by gender with a child in the fifth, sixth, or seventh grade. Each mentor is required to spend three hours each week with his or her child.

"That can be anything from an activity, a phone call, or sending

them a note to tell them they are doing all right," Binns said. "Each child has their own student I.D. card, so they can get into anything that a mentor can. There is a lot of opportunity for them to get together."

Binns said the mentors are required to have a 2.0 grade-point average. They also must have a willingness to work with children.

"We are looking for people with integrity, motivation, maturity, and also have an interest in working with children of a different ethnic background," she said. "We are trying to build self-esteem (in the children) with this program."

Applications are now being taken for 1992-93 mentor positions. They are due by Friday, April 17.

## TAKIN' A BREAK



Carolyn Woodhead, freshman biology major, takes advantage of the warm April weather as she studies under a tree yesterday.

Webster/From Page 1

and 217. Kevin Catalano, copy editor for *The Kansas City Star*, and Laurie Frink, director of public information for Cox Medical Centers in Springfield, open Saturday's program at 9 a.m. in Matthews Hall 102 and 103. George Bengt, managing editor of *The News-Leader*, and Elliot Jaspis, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, speak at 10 a.m. in Matthews Hall auditorium and Room 102.

Terry Ganey, State Capitol bureau chief for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

and co-author of *Under the Gun: The Unauthorized Story of the Anheuser-Busch Dynasty*, discuss investigative reporting at 10 a.m. in Matthews Hall auditorium. Also will deliver the MCNA's address at a 6:30 p.m. award banquet at the Joplin Holiday Inn.

About 170 college journalism newspaper advisers from more than 20 college publications are expected to attend the two-day convention.

Missouri Southern last host of the MCNA convention in

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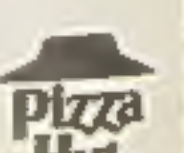
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## AD INTERNSHIPS

Students  
serve as  
officersJOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

People convicted of a crime and sentenced to probation in Jasper County Circuit Court could be assigned a Missouri Southern student as a probation officer.

Senior criminal justice major Kelly Rosine, Shanda Clark, Rick Pendleton, and Janet Clark are serving internships as probation officers with the 29th Circuit Court in Carthage under Judge Keithly Williams.

Spurlin, head of the criminal justice program, said this is the second semester of the internship.

"This semester we really kicked it up a notch," Spurlin said. "We only had one intern there last semester, but this semester we have four."

He said the interns are getting a lot of experience and are an opportunity to work in the probation field before leaving college.

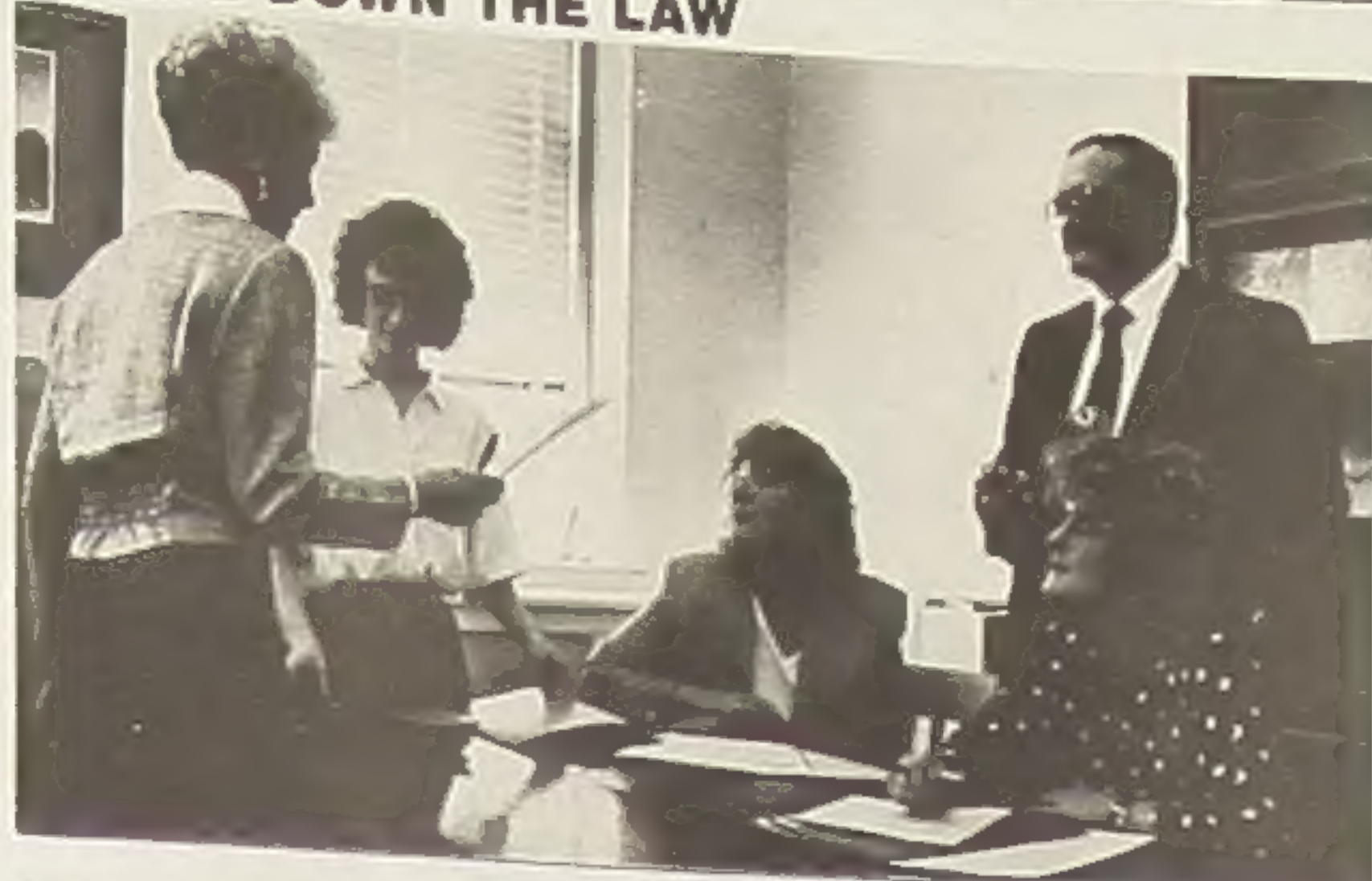
Williams said the internship has been extremely successful.

There is a total commitment, not only on behalf of the College and the administration of the College, but on behalf of the courts to make the internship meaningful for the students who are here," she said.

The interns are working as court services workers as well as in the probation services office, she said.

"Don't let these guys (the interns) underestimate themselves," she said.

## LAYING DOWN THE LAW



Susie Norwood, clerk of the 29th circuit court, briefs interns Kelly Rosine, Janet Clark, Rick Pendleton, and Shanda Shepard on the day's cases last Tuesday. The Southern Interns work 16 hours per week.

ears," Williams said. "These students are able to keep up with their caseload and have an ongoing communication with the defendant to determine whether or not they are successfully completing the conditions of their probation."

The three interns working as probation officers each work with approximately 15 people. Clark said the interns' workload was low compared to state officers' load.

"The state sometimes works 150 people a month per officer," she said.

Shepard, who works in the circuit court office in Carthage as a part of her internship, said the three working with defendants have several responsibilities.

"Don't let these guys (the interns) underestimate themselves," she said.

"The judge puts a lot of stipulations on them."

Clark said they usually see their charges once a month.

"If the person is a troublemaker, you can see them more often," she said. "You schedule them as often as you think you need to."

Shepard said she felt confident when she signed up for the internship.

"I thought I knew a lot just from school," she said. "I think the criminal justice courses prepared us well for what we had to do."

The people assigned to the interns usually are guilty of minor offenses.

"We call this misdemeanor probation," Clark said. "We have probationers that the state won't handle."

Pendleton said the judge sets the conditions for each of the defendants.

## FACULTY SENATE

Committee secures  
three-year trial run

New body to serve as teachers' resource

By BRIAN SANDERS  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Members of the Faculty Senate on Monday approved a new committee whose goal is to help instructors improve.

Robert Black, librarian, said the committee on instruction, which was approved for a three-year trial run, will "serve as a resource for teachers."

The committee's proposed goals include arranging seminars and workshops on college teaching, serving as a resource bureau to help faculty members improve their teaching quality, and bringing all instructional matters that require institution-wide response to the attention of the Senate.

"Last fall, a member of the teaching faculty came to the committee on committees with a proposal for a possible committee on instruction," Black said. "We have been working through most of the year, talking about this proposed committee, and we thought it was an excellent idea—one which could benefit Missouri Southern."

The committee will consist of seven members—one member from each of Southern's four schools, a student services representative, an outstanding teacher, and an additional Senate representative. Black said the size of the committee would be conducive to Senate needs.

"We were concerned about creating a committee that would become so huge that it would not be able to function very well," he said. "So we tried to keep it to a minimum number of people."

After the three-year trial, the Senate will evaluate the group's work and decide whether to extend its life and whether to modify its mission or composition.

Annetta St. Clair, associate professor of political science, recommended the three-year trial because of the work needed to make revisions concerning the committee to Senate bylaws.

"We are going to establish one kind of creature, and in three years, someone who is still here and remembers what went on will change it," she said. "And if the [Senate] doesn't like it then, they will let it die."

"All I am suggesting is that we do it this way on a temporary basis, so that we can get this committee going, and we don't have to go through formal organization until we are all prepared. Then we would not have to wait three years, because this will get it underway before we have to formalize it into the bylaws."

The Senate passed a motion by Dr. Rosanne Joyner, associate professor of education, to accept the proposal, with only James Gilbert, director of financial aid, dissenting.

SOUTHERN SHOWCASE  
(Student Art)

April 12-24

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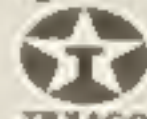
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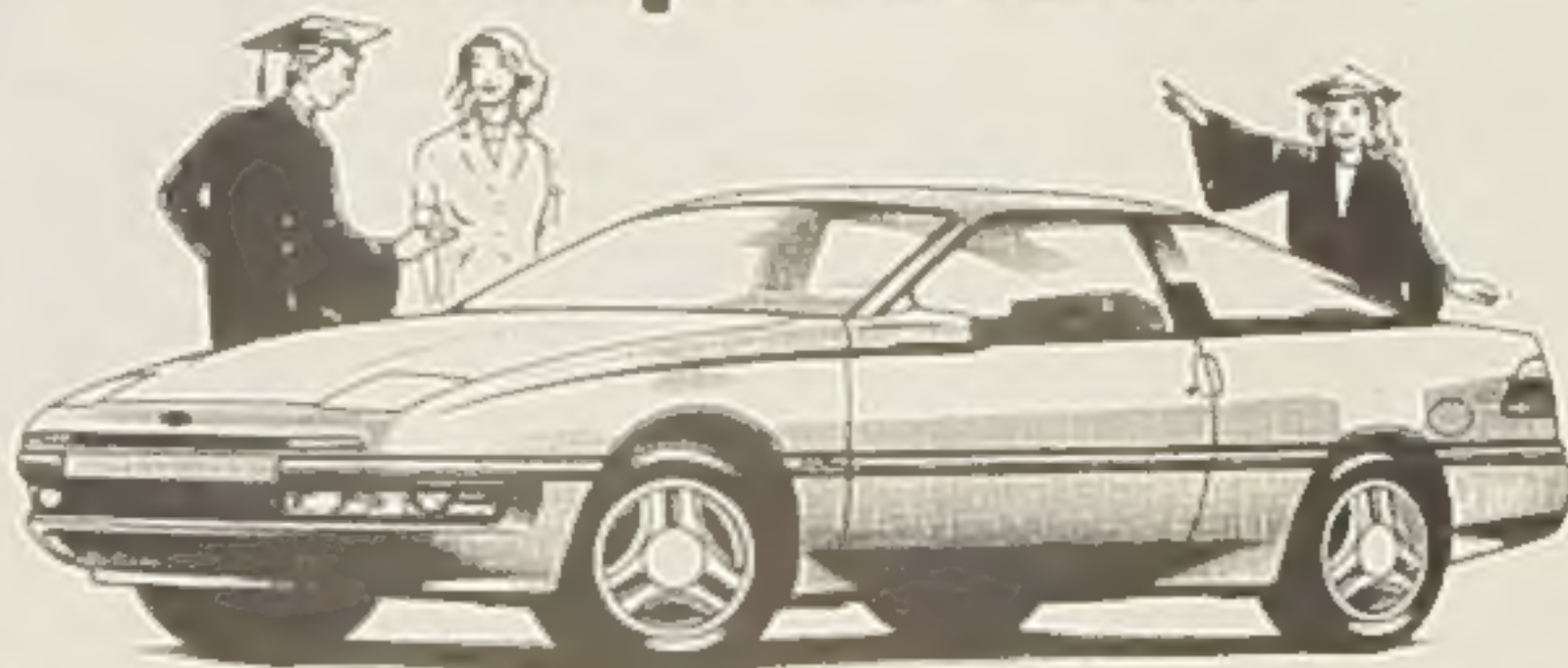


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## OUR EDITORIALS

Editorials on this page express opinions of The Chart staff. Observations elsewhere on the page represent independent viewpoints of columnists, cartoonists, and readers.

## Let's do more

The shadow of AIDS is long indeed. Yesterday's announcement by former tennis star Arthur Ashe that he is suffering from full-blown AIDS and the news of basketball star Magic Johnson testing HIV positive should be an indication that heroes are mortal.

Kimberly Bergalis and Ryan White should likewise be indicators that the horror of the AIDS virus is very indiscriminating. The loss of these two innocents should remind us that even angels fall.

Rather than let the issue pass at just a casual glance, each of us in the Missouri Southern community should commit ourselves to doing much more.

We offer the following as suggestions:

- Expand the AIDS lectures given in athletes and College Orientation classes. Give them as wide an audience as possible.

- Offer free testing on campus. Central Missouri State University twice has offered free HIV testing this semester. Southern should consider this on an ongoing basis.

- Encourage the Campus Activities Board to schedule AIDS lectures and informational programs. It's your money; put it to good use.

- Write your representatives in Washington, D.C. and Jefferson City. Let them know southwest Missouri is concerned.

- Show some understanding and sympathy. This disease attacks all demographic groups, genders, and sexual persuasions.

Before you dismiss AIDS as someone else's problem, consider the people in our special supplement this issue. Gary Hoggard was an AIDS counselor. Jeanne White was a Kokomo, Ind., mother. John Carnagey is a Baptist minister.

Who is next?

It could be anyone. It could be you.

## Good news

Enrollment is about to get simple. Thanks to the innovation and initiative of Dr. Eugene Mouser, registrar, and Steve Earney, assistant vice president for computer and information services, academic advisement and planning finally may become understandable.

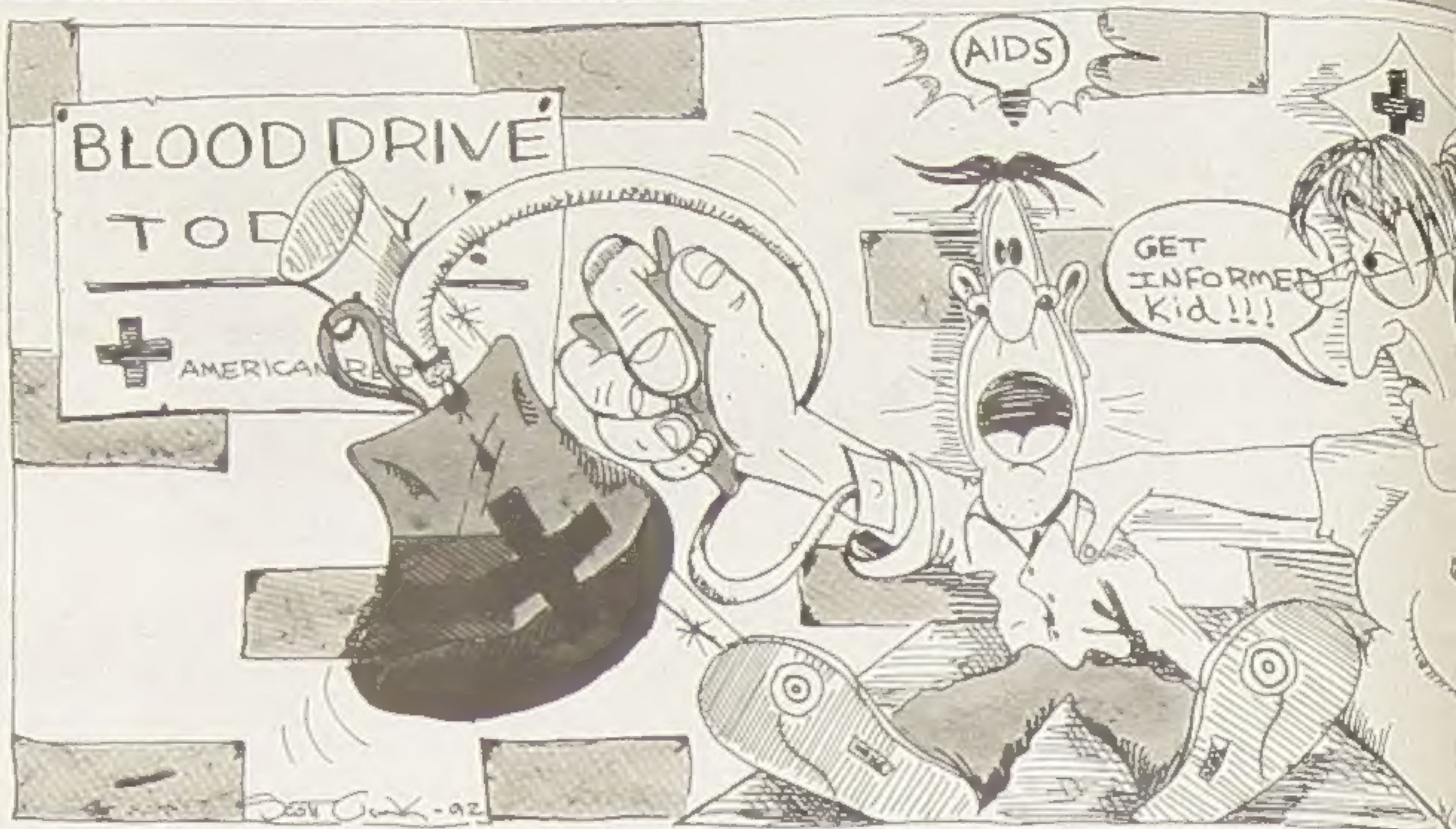
A new credit audit system, which could be available campus-wide by next spring, will allow students to see what they have already completed, what they still require, and allow comparison shopping for those who remain undecided as to a major.

The adviser will have more time to help the student forge a career path, rather than searching for a clue as to which catalog should be followed.

Mouser has said faculty response has been positive. In fact, he says he "can't think of anyone who wouldn't enjoy it."

Neither can we.

We salute Mouser, Earney, and everyone involved in this new audit system. It is convenient and cost efficient. A welcome marriage.



## EDITOR'S COLUMN

## After all, everyone loves recognition

By SHARON WEBER

EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

The time for awards and recognitions has arrived. Outstanding seniors are being announced in all departments. Well, I think it is time for a new award. This new award is called The Daffy (Distinguished Award For a Fun Year). As editorial page editor and a graduating senior, I think there are a few people who need to be recognized for their outstanding contributions to this page, the College, and my career.

The first Daffy goes to Rod Surber, news bureau manager. His letter to the editor concerning Black History Month instigated more letters concerning the subject. Without Rod Surber, the letters in the editor space may have been boring or even blank. For this effort by Surber, I recognize him for his contribution. Are you listening, Mr. Surber?



The next Daffy goes to Dr. Dom Caristi, assistant professor of communications. A man who takes such great pleasure in giving tests and tormenting students deserves some kind of recognition. I have discovered from my own experiences and through interviews of his students that he enjoys giving tests more than he enjoys his own birthday. There has got to be something wrong with an individual like this, but we'll give him a Daffy anyway. Are you listening, Dr. Caristi?

My last Daffy award goes to Dr. Robert Markman, associate professor of history. Thanks to this individual, the word "nah" has whole new meaning in my vocabulary. I sat through many lectures hearing theory that sounded legitimate only to have it followed by "nah." I believe he needs to be recognized for the outstanding contribution to my vocabulary. Are you listening, Dr. Markman?

Because none of these award winners has time to thank me for this recognition, I have taken it upon myself to write a thank-you speech. It goes something like this: "I would like to thank my mother and father. Without them, I wouldn't be here. I would also like to thank Missouri Southern for giving me the opportunity to impress students like Sharon Weber. I will be eternally thankful."

There are no special certificates or trophies to represent The Daffy. For the winners, I suggest clipping this column out of the paper, framing it, and hanging it on the wall of your office. It deserves a place of honor among your other awards.

Selecting these winners was difficult. There were many candidates in the running. I would like to give honorable mention to a few individuals who were considered. Dr. Jim Jackson was considered for his contributions to my education in biology. I for biology could be fun. I also would like to recognize The Chart staff for their contributions to my vocabulary. I have learned many colorful words which I am not going to print. Time and space do not allow me to publish them. But, thanks to them, I am still listening.

Well folks, those are The Daffy Awards. I have enjoyed reading about them as much as I have enjoyed giving them. The next time you see an awards program on television, I sincerely hope you will remember The Daffys with fondness. Look at your own careers, try giving recognition to the people who have contributed to those careers. After all, everyone loves recognition.

## IN PERSPECTIVE

## Do college students want their future?

By KIRBY FIELDS

FRESHMAN ENGLISH MAJOR

It's not an elusive recession that will eventually bring our country down. It's not the technological superiority of the Japanese that, in time, will make the term "United States" insignificant. Not even Saddam Hussein and his phantom chemical weapons will make our people obsolete. No. None of the above even pose threats in comparison to our true public enemy number one. Our apathy toward our participation in our government will completely destroy democracy and the United States of America.

I'm not going to urge you to go out and register to vote. For every reason I have saying you should register you have a snappy excuse to avoid the tedious and time-consuming act. To ask you to register to vote would be a waste of my space and your time. If you aren't registered by now you probably won't be (until a tax increase on alcohol



is in question). What I want to do is to encourage you to become a bit more enthusiastic about our political process. We are college students in an already heated election year, and we have no excuse for not being stirred by daily developments. Yet, I talk to friends and find them embarrassingly unaware of current events. My girlfriend does not understand why I want to watch the news every Tuesday night, my friends like Bill Clinton simply because bagging Jennifer Flowers seems like quite an accomplishment, and my brother can't even spell "Tsongas."

Apathy and ignorance is tolerable, even expected, when dealing with the general public, but these qualities on a college campus are inexcusable. Why are we in college? Is it because we want to make more money than the average high school graduate? Do we just want the satisfaction of having a degree? Are we afraid to go out on our own? Or is it because we feel we really have the capacity to make a difference? And, if we do, is it a collective or individual capacity?

The reason we can't find consistent, or even dominant, answers to these questions is because we are attending college while it is in a state of limbo. In the 1960s colleges were liberal havens. They housed, developed, and fed minds, designing them to change society. The 80s used colleges as yuppie breeding

grounds. He who had the most toys won, and we seemed to care about the losers. Now it is the 90s, the question that needs to be answered is which way are we going to go. Are we going to revise the path of the past or continue down the same old road of the present? Or, are we going to blaze a new trail, one that will ultimately and ideally lead to the acquisition of the past with the confidence of the present?

Unfortunately, most indicators show us to be on a steady, unyielding path. Our behavior during election year has especially proved that we have not done many redeeming collegiate qualities, like awareness and action, and embraced superb prospects, like social status and advancement.

So, here we are. We are the college students of the 90s and potential leaders of the 21st century. Let's go about our merry ways, always the voice of reason in an already reasonable society. And we have great personal gains, but have yet to do a damn thing collectively. And we know everything and are bothered by what we do not understand. And the future is ours, but do we really want it? And if we do want it, then why don't we take it?

Because we are no better than anybody else.

## YOUR LETTERS

The Chart welcomes letters from readers. Letters must be signed and should include a phone number for verification purposes. Because of space limitations, letters should be 300 words or fewer. Submit letters to The Chart office in Hearnes Hall 117 or fax them to 417-625-9742 by noon Monday for publication in that week's edition.



## Religion does not allow for a 'choice'

The two Democratic presidential candidates are pro-abortion, including Catholic Jerry Brown. Speaking as a Roman Catholic, it is my discernment that no Catholic may vote for an individual who will facilitate abortions by appropriation and legislation if elected. A Catholic is morally bound to abstain from supporting those who accept the murder of fetal human beings.

The Catholic who votes for a pro-abortion presidential candidate commits sin as he or she becomes a voluntary participant in a process which ultimately leads to murder. Murder is a serious matter and a mortal sin. Catholic Canon Law states that the woman who aborts her child and those performing the abortion as well as

those who directly pay for the abortion are automatically excommunicated. It would appear that this excommunication applies to the willful pro-abortion voter also. Academic theologians and American bishops have not wanted to make this assertion. The episcopates are maintaining a "strange silence" about the moral implications of voting for a pro-abortion candidate. If a Catholic does not wish to vote for the Republican candidate, he may refrain from voting. There are no circumstances in which a Catholic may vote for a candidate who embraces abortion.

Joseph E. Valley

## Writers need to rethink word choice

Every Friday I pick up a free copy of The Chart to read between classes. Generally, my favorite section has been The Public Forum. (I enjoy reading the editorials and letters and trying to figure those crazy viewpoints.) But lately it has not been such a pleasure to read The Public Forum.

I am talking about the profanity that is regularly cropping up, especially in the Editor's Column. In the last issue, we were treated to such journalistic jargon as, "pay out the a---, b---ing, and more. The strange part is that most of these people are actually going to class to increase

their command of the English language and their ability to inform/influence me with it.

Of course, you have the constitutional right (basically) to speak as you wish. Of course, these words are used every day by many people in that great, big "real" world out there. Unfortunately for The Chart editors, this does not automatically make them good journalists. As Dallin H. Oaks has said, "A speaker who mouths profanity or vulgarity to punctuate or emphasize speech

Please turn to Word, page 5

## THE CHART

Five-Star All-American (1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991)  
Regional Pacemaker Award (1982, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991)

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examination periods from August through May, by students in communications as a laboratory experience. Views expressed do not necessarily represent the opinion of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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## SOUTH AFRICA

# All-white vote turns blacks back to 'object' status instead of voters

Important decision returned to blacks as fait accompli speaks of racism

DESMOND TUTU  
LOS ANGELES TIMES SYNDICATE

Desmond Tutu is the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town. In 1984, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his activities opposing apartheid.

Pain and disappointment are prominent among the emotions experienced by many black South Africans concerning the referendum in which the white minority decided the future of reform in our country.

We are pained because it has been deeply distressing for us, the majority, to have been relegated once again to the status of objects about whom decisions are made. The exciting adventures of the past two years—the return of Nelson Mandela and others, the return of exiles and the beginning of constitutional negotiations—have been steps toward including blacks in decision making.

This time we were pushed back to the pre-1990 era, sidelined and excluded from having any say in a momentous choice affecting our future in the most intimate way. We were held ransom. A "no" vote of Dr. Klerk's reforms was theoretically possible and South Africa would have suffered a catastrophe at the hands of a small minority of the population.

Many people appear to expect that we should be excited at the "no" vote. We have been disappointed because of the West's lack of

sensitivity to our feelings. At least one country, Denmark, has directly linked the lifting of various sanctions to the outcome of this racist exercise. These attitudes reinforce the perception in Africa that racism still permeates the Western mindset.

Our response to the referendum has been ambivalent. Dr. Klerk presented us with a fait accompli which we had no choice but to endure. Still, against that background, the landslide vote was a great relief, a triumph for good sense, even a triumph for democracy. We dare to hope that our white compatriots have shown they want to be regarded as Africans who will live harmoniously and at peace with other Africans.

The president said in his response to the result that there was some justice in letting those who opened the book of apartheid, the whites, be the ones to close it. But on the very same day, one could still see the arithmetic of apartheid applied in the national budget. The level of pensions paid to senior citizens still depends on the color of the recipient's skin.

Nevertheless, we might have conceded there was some validity in Dr. Klerk's observation had it been accompanied by a word of contrition. What a tremendous healing impact he would have made if, at that moment of high triumph for him, he had added such words as: "And we are sorry for the pain and the suffering that apartheid caused

you our fellow South Africans, who did not participate in this referendum."

Real reconciliation will occur only if there is repentance for past wrongs, only if those who have been wronged are in turn willing to forgive, and only if those forgiven then make restitution where possible.

Dr. Klerk has received the mandate he said he required. Now he must move like proverbial greased lightning. There is no reason why we should not have an interim government in place by the middle of this year. I would like to see a constituent assembly operating by the end of the year, a new constitution in place by June of 1993 and very soon thereafter the calling of truly democratic national elections.

But there is no need to wait for a representative government before improving the lives of black South Africans. The changes of the past two years have not yet brought any tangible benefits to the vast majority, and political parties are under pressure from those who question whether negotiations are really achieving anything.

To provide an atmosphere conducive to talks, it is critical that urgent interim steps be taken in a number of areas. There is a massive shortage of housing, and it is a volatile situation. Education is in crisis. We cannot afford to have teachers being retrenched in white schools, as is happening, when there is a critical need for teachers in the black community. Health care must be made more accessible. The government must set up programs and projects for relieving hunger and

poverty.

Crucial as these areas are, the top priority should be to end the scandalous violence that plagues us. Even the most rabid skeptic must now admit that there is a rogue element in the security forces intent on subverting the negotiation process.

How else do we explain the fact that an upsurge of violence almost always coincides with an important event in the calendar of our country? Those who indiscriminately kill railway commuters don't ask their victims about their political or tribal affiliations, making nonsense of the claim that the attacks stem from political or tribal rivalries.

Until 1990, our police force was extremely efficient. It could ferret out insurgents secretly infiltrated into the country. Now people are openly carrying weapons, killing others in broad daylight. And we are supposed to believe the police have suddenly become inept.

We desperately and urgently need a professional, neutral police force that will be a competent peace-keeping agency. Until we do, violence will escalate and undermine negotiations. Dr. Klerk must purge his security forces. All his initiatives will be in vain if he does not.

He must also show right-wing whites that violence is not a viable option for them. This beautiful country is large enough for them, too—for Dr. Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, and for Eugene Terreblanche of the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement—provided they don't promote their views violently.

We need to tell them that, in the

## LURIE'S WORLD



Castling the referendum vote

new South Africa, they would be free to hold their antediluvian points of view as long as they do not infringe on the rights of others. Of course, we hope that ultimately they would see that their interests were best served by adopting democracy.

South Africa can provide a model for the world by celebrating our glorious diversity, a diversity of culture, language, and race which God has given us. Show us that we are made for interdependence, fellowship, and togetherness.

## UNITED NATIONS

## World court could provide justice

body would seek international stability in new world order

## THE ECONOMIST

Let us suppose that in the new world order there was a new world court to try heinous offenses by states or their leaders: crimes against humanity, breaches of human rights, blatant acts of border terrorism. Think first of the objections, which are plentiful, or of the legal difficulties. But instead of the advantages, families of the Lockerbie victims—the 270 people killed by the bombing of an American airliner in 1988—might get swifter and fairer justice. Saddam Hussein could face judgment of his peers, not his government. In dealing with extremists, the new democracies of Eastern Europe and Latin America could get a better choice than to drive local purges or blanket terror.

For the idea, realists will say, but for which an imperfect world of states is not yet ready. And states are partly right. From the order to an international criminal court is one leap, not on. Yet the world for such a body, now being created by the International Law Commission of the United Nations, deserves serious attention.

The end of the cold war had freed the UN to do the political job it was not for: preventing war and keeping peace. At present, the five powers on the Security Council are interpreting that job more widely than before. The UN is ready to move on a growing number of issues from nuclear proliferation to wars. The rule that what happens in their own people's hands is their own affair—witness the case of Iraq—is no longer sacrosanct. The idea that what harms humanity and human rights also harms peace is gaining ground. The world, at present, is not ready to punish miscreants. It is not ready to boycott and isolate (or ask governments to) those who go to war (or bless an act of their members). But bet-

ween inaction and force, there is a broad judicial gap. How, realistically, could this begin to be filled?

Laws need definitions. The issue of political crime involves three. It needs to be tied into a set of criminal laws, to a jurisdiction and, eventually, to a court.

As to laws, there are lots of agreements that states have made to bind their own hands: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the genocide convention, the Hague convention on the laws of war, the Geneva protocol against the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Many countries honor these; some are occasional offenders, some are worse.

As to jurisdiction, it is commonly agreed that for the nastiest crimes—slavery, genocide, gross breaches of the laws of war—any state can bring charges against an offending government. For these acts, in lawyers' parlance, jurisdiction is universal: it is not narrowly confined to where the deed was done, or to the nationality of the perpetrators or their victims. The writ runs as wide as the

smacked of victors' justice.

The UN is a better model. Nowadays it has the necessary clout. Being international, it can better avoid the appearance of partiality. It already has an international court at The Hague, whose authority and self-confidence are growing. Its 15 judges, nominated for nine years by the Security Council and confirmed by the General Assembly, are picked to reflect the variety of the world's legal systems. At present the court deals only with non-criminal disputes between states, but its job could be extended to handle criminal breaches of international law. Early on at least, only states could ask for a case to be heard.

But do the nations of the world want such a court? Would they use it if, in a passing fit of high-mindedness, they did agree to it? Realists would say no. In the real world the dictator who fears trial is less likely to leave power; yesterday's terrorists are today's statesmen; even when genocide is at issue, the demands of peace sometimes can outweigh those of justice.

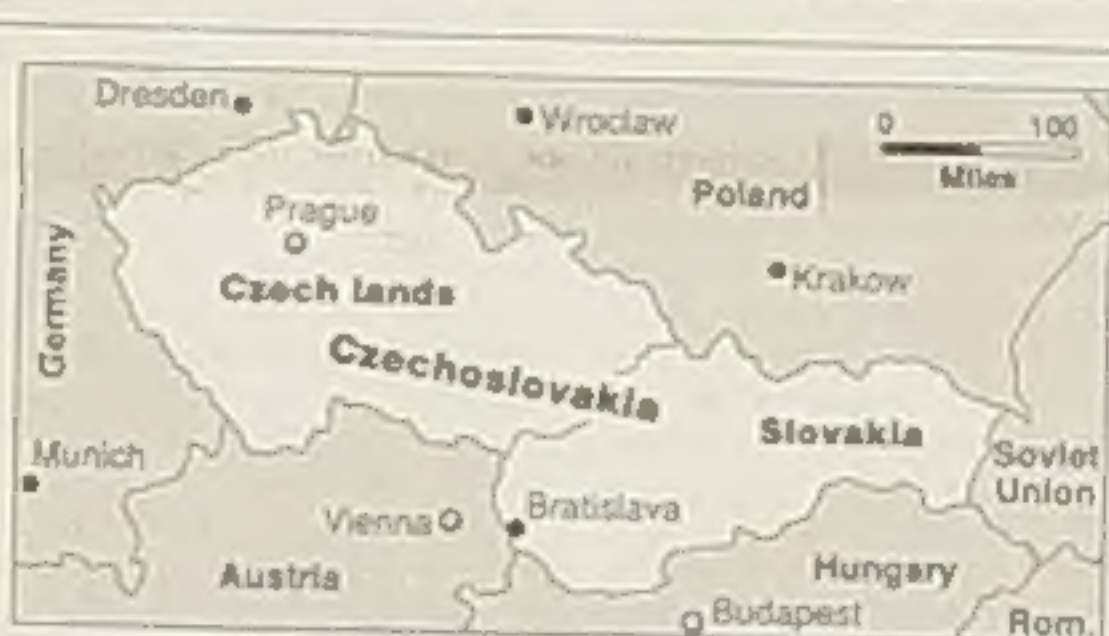
"The end of the cold war had freed the UN to do the political job it was meant for: preventing war and keeping peace. At present, the five powers with vetoes on the Security Council are interpreting that job more widely than ever before."

world. But wide here normally means weak. When any nation can bring a charge, no one usually does.

The issue comes down, then, to a question of courts. This question, in turn, has a legal and a political side. What sort of court might have the clout to judge for the world? And would the great powers ever let such a court function properly? One answer to the legal question is that conquering powers have the clout, as they did after the second world war. But the tribunals at Nuremberg and Tokyo are not necessarily models. They were temporary. And they

It is no longer true that governments will automatically ignore international judgements they do not like; the price of unilateralism is rising, even for big powers.

No system of justice sprouts fully grown. Western Europe has a human-rights system where a court can, and frequently does, oblige governments to change their minds. Some world governments at first refused this discipline. In time they saw the advantage of obeying. The world is not about to get a fully developed criminal court. But it can take the first steps towards one.



### Privatization in Czechoslovakia

Proceeds from most sales of state-owned enterprises to private investors will go to the governments of the Czech lands and Slovakia, the two republics that comprise post-communist Czechoslovakia.

■ **Small privatization:** Some 100,000 shops, restaurants and land parcels are being sold by auction. Legally, only Czechoslovak citizens are eligible.

■ **Large privatization:** Larger state-owned enterprises will develop their own privatization plans for approval by the ministries of industry and privatization of each republic.

■ **Investment coupons:** A limited share of the equity in larger privatized enterprises, in the form of vouchers, will be allocated to Czechoslovaks over age 18.

■ **Stock exchange:** Investment coupons and shares in privatized enterprises will be traded on a regulated stock exchange.

SOURCE: Chicago Tribune, PlanEcon

## GLOBAL VIEWS

## 'Unusual' country full of unchanging history

By ZARYA STEELE

SOPHOMORE UNDECIDED MAJOR

Over Christmas break, I went to visit my brother in Europe. While we were traveling, we met up with a few people in a youth hostel and spent a week in Czechoslovakia. This turned out to be the most unusual country we traveled to.

East Europe is one of the best places to travel. It seems not much ever changes. Everywhere you go you can find examples of their culture and history.



"Everywhere we went, it seemed as if it could have been the same more than 100 years ago."

—Zarya Steele, sophomore undecided major

The buildings have not changed since they were first constructed. Everywhere we went, it seemed as if it could have been the same more than 100 years ago.

The people, however, have changed. I expected to be in an area where no

one knew much about the rest of the world. But the people knew a lot more than I had expected.

The language barrier was the only major problem we had while we were there. I spent time trying to speak with the people we met. They taught us Czech, and they were getting a lesson in English.

Most of the people I spoke to were very friendly and interested in the United States. One man we met took us on a tour of Prague and took us into his home while we were there.

In Prague lies the most beautiful sight I have ever seen. We took a boat ride down one of the main rivers. This is when we caught the first glimpse of the Prague castle.

It took almost three days to see and do everything in and around the

castle grounds. From there we went to Franz Kafka's home.

Prague is on its way to becoming a popular place to visit. The cost of traveling there is very low. The people are warm and friendly. The surroundings and events are breathtaking.

## INDIA

## Violations by officials on the increase, group claims

## THE ECONOMIST

In a report 195 pages long, Amnesty International says this week that torture is routine in India.

In a 20-page rebuttal the Indian government says it is doing its best to protect human rights.

Both Amnesty and India are right; or rather, neither is wrong. Amnesty's horrific catalogue of ill-treatment will come as no surprise to those familiar with the methods of India's police and security forces.

This is the dark side of the world's largest democracy. India is not Myanmar or China.

It has free elections, and an outspoken press.

Yet it also has what Indian newspapers call "lock-up" deaths, which follow brutality in police custody.

Victims are picked up and tortured for confessions to crimes they may have no knowledge of.

Sometimes the victims are not even suspects. Amnesty tells of the father of a boy charged with petty theft who accompanied his son to a Delhi police station.

The father was not charged with any offense, but he was detained, beaten up, and died shortly afterwards.

It is rare for an erring policeman to be brought to justice.

Of more than 400 lock-up deaths documented by Amnesty, only three have resulted in the conviction of policemen.

India has, on paper, an admirable legal system.

Many eminent Indians have expressed concern about official disregard for human rights. But in some areas of India the government is hardly in control.

In Punjab and Kashmir, secessionist groups are fighting the police and security forces, and there is brutality on both sides.

In its answer to Amnesty, India pleads for understanding of the problems faced by "a multi-lingual, multi-religious, and multi-ethnic society."

But for the mostly poor and low cast Indians who are victims of official lawlessness and torture, foreign "understanding" is not much solace.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Word/From Page 4

inadequacy in his or her language. Properly used, foreign languages require no such "boosters."

A speaker who employs profanity in an attempt to catch someone's attention with shock effect engages in

a babyish device that is inexcusable in a juvenile or adult behavior. It is also progressively self-defeating, since shock diminishes with familiarity and the user can only maintain its effect by escalating its excess.

Perhaps the editors should think a little less of their quantitative freedoms to write and a little more of the journalistic quality of their works.

Dennis Heger  
Senior economics and finance major



CAMPUS  
CALENDAR

APRIL						
		1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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26	27	28	29	30		

## 9 TODAY

The Fellowship of Christian Athletes meets from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. in the second-floor lounge of the BSC.

## 10 TOMORROW

The softball team plays in the Central Missouri Invitational today and tomorrow in Warrensburg.

The track and field teams compete in the MSSC Crossroads Invitational at noon in Hughes Stadium.

The Missouri College Newspaper Association kicks off its annual convention at 2 p.m. in Matthews Hall auditorium. Attorney General Bill Webster conducts a press conference at 3 p.m. to discuss his gubernatorial candidacy.

The tennis team hosts the University of Missouri-Kansas City at 4 p.m.

The baseball team faces the University of Missouri-St. Louis there at 4 p.m. The Lions meet UMSL in a noon doubleheader Saturday.

## 11 SATURDAY

The Missouri College Newspaper Association continues its convention from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Matthews Hall.

The tennis team entertains Northeastern State at 9:30 a.m. and Oral Roberts at 1:30 p.m.

## 12 SUNDAY

Lambda Beta Phi meets at 6 p.m. in BSC Room 311.

The Kappa Alpha fraternity gathers from 8:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. in BSC Room 310.

Sigma Phi holds a meeting at 7:30 p.m. in BSC Room 306.

## 13 MONDAY

The academic policies committee gathers at 3 p.m. in Room 306 of the BSC.

The golf team tees off in the William Jewell College Midlands Invitational. The tournament ends Tuesday.

Student Senate Executive Officer Petitions will be available for those interested in running for the Senate in Room 211 of the BSC. Petition deadline is Friday, April 17.

The Greek Council meets at 4 p.m. in Room 311 of the BSC.

Sigma Nu meets at 5 p.m. in Room 313 of the BSC.

## 14 TUESDAY

The Baptist Student Union gathers from 11 a.m. to noon in Room 311 of the BSC.

The softball team meets three MIAA opponents at Southwest Baptist University. LDSSA meets at noon in Room 313 of the BSC.

The Newman Club gathers at noon in BSC Room 306.

The College Republicans gathers from 12:15 p.m. to 1 p.m. in Room 311 of the BSC.

The baseball Lions battle Oral Roberts University in a doubleheader starting at 4 p.m. at Joe Becker Stadium.

Kolonia meets at 7 p.m. at College Heights Christian Church on Newman Road.

## 15 WEDNESDAY

Teacher Placement Day will be held on the third floor of the BSC.

The CAB meets at 3 p.m. in Room 311 of the BSC.

The Student Senate gathers at 5:30 p.m. in BSC Room 310.

## YOUNG AUTHORS' CONVENTION

## Elementary students show their stu

By KRISTA CURRY  
STAFF WRITER

Six hundred area elementary students will have the opportunity Saturday to share books they have written and listen to area authors during the fifth annual Young Authors' Conference on campus.

The purpose of the conference is mainly to get the kids in area schools to start writing," said Karen Bigbee, secretary of the Missouri Southern education department. "They can use their imagination and their own creativity to write stories. It just helps them in their reading and writing skills."

"It's not really a competition. The kids who come aren't quite win-

ners. They're just kids who represent their schools."

Students' books are judged at the elementary schools to decide who comes to the conference.

"We do have guidelines as to how the books are judged and how they're written," Bigbee said. "We want them to use their own ideas and their own imagination."

"We allow each school to bring at least 12 kids. They can choose from whatever grades they want to send, but we like to see them kind of split up. The majority of the schools bring two from each grade."

Students are separated by grades at the conference. Authors Crescent Dragonwagon of Dorado Springs, Connie Hiser of Webb City, and

Rhea Beth Ross of Granby will speak to the students. Also, political cartoonist Nic Frising from The Joplin Globe will meet with them.

Pat Koppman, past president of the International Reading Association, will speak to parents while the children are at the conference.

"I've heard that some parents come back to the conference just to hear Pat Koppman, even though their kids aren't here," Bigbee said. "She's an excellent speaker."

"As far as the authors go, we choose a book the authors have written for a particular grade level, and that's what we pass out as kind of a reward for the kids. They (the books) will be autographed."

Students also will receive a cer-

tificate for their participation.

"We want the students to feel important," Bigbee said. "They are doing something very worthwhile."

Books are put on display on the third floor of the Billingsly Student Center.

"This is the first year I'll actually be going to the conference," Bigbee said. "I've heard lots of good stories about lots of good books. I haven't actually seen the books, but everyone I've talked to from the schools, from the steering committee to the coordinators, have raved about some of the books these kids have written."

"Right now we have about 115 college students helping out. But we also have the coordinators from the schools who make sure the books get

written and registration is in."

Dr. Cameron Pulliam, professor of education, is the coordinator of the conference.

"He oversees everything," said. "He does the major background work. If something falls back on him."

Anyone having questions about the conference may contact Pulliam in Room 236 in Taylor Hall or at 625-9823. Bigbee may be contacted in Room 309 in Taylor Hall. "It's a wonderful experience everyone—the kids, the parents, the teachers. I love the conferences, but the kids especially enjoy because of the rewards that are involved."

## SPRING FLING '92

Bonfire, blackjack set for next week  
CAB plans western-style events

This year's spring event features a western theme: "MSSC Spring Fling '92—the Horse You Rode in On." The Campus Activities Board is heading the event.

"We've never done it (this theme) before," said Kevin Lurten, CAB president. "We thought it would go over well in this area."

"It's kind of the open, out on the prairie—dancing around the bonfire. Like you see on the westerns."

Spring Fling will kick off at 11 a.m. Monday with a blackjack tournament. A goat-milking contest is scheduled for 3 p.m. Monday on the campus oval. The blackjack tournament also will be played April 14-15 at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Tuesday will feature a bonfire/hayride/ghost-storytelling at dusk between 7:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. in the Ecumenical parking lot across the street from campus. The CAB is trying to find a storyteller for the night.

A CAB coffeehouse at 7 p.m. Wednesday in the Connor Ballroom of the BSC will spotlight magician Brad Montgomery.

CHEERS will provide free non-alcoholic drinks at the coffeehouse. There will be a \$4 admission fee.

Due to Good Friday being in the same week as Spring Fling, a slight

change will be made in the week's usual program concerning the Spring Fling cookout.

"It will be on Thursday instead of Friday," said Lory M. Clair, CAB lecture chairperson. "We figured people would want to go home right after classes ended instead of going to a cookout."

The cookout, held from 10:40 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Biology Pond, will offer barbecued hamburgers, baked beans, potato salad, fresh fruit, chocolate chip cookies, and Pepsi.

Also, several games will be held during the cookout. A student tug-of-war contest begins at 11 a.m., with a faculty/staff tug-of-war at noon. A roping contest, sack races, stick-horse races, and a cow-patty throw will be held during the cookout.

The cookout is free to students and children 12 years old and under and \$3 for others. Prizes will be awarded for the contest winners.

Also on Thursday will be a western dance from 9 p.m. to midnight in the Lions' Den.

Spring Fling '92 will wrap up after the horseshoes tournament. The tournament will be at 11 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1 p.m. on Friday, April 17 on the campus oval.

## ALPHA EPSILON RHO

## Student receives \$2,000 national scholarship

Le Jeune third to win for broadcasting club

By R.J. GRAHAM  
CAMPUS EDITOR

Keeping a winning streak going for the campus chapter of the National Broadcasting Society—Alpha Epsilon Rho also gave financial aid to a Missouri Southern student.

On March 25-28, during a national convention in Washington D.C., junior communications major Suzanne Le Jeune won a \$2,000 national scholarship.

"This is the third year Southern has had an AERho chapter," Le Jeune said, "and each year we've

won some type of [national] award. "We're trying to get the Missouri Southern name known."

Judy Stiles, the group's adviser, was given an honorable mention as adviser last year. Two years ago, during the organization's first year, a student received a \$1,000 scholarship. The group meets on campus twice a month.

"We have enthusiastic members who are willing to work for the organization," Stiles said.

The John Baylis Broadcast Foundation supports the scholarship Le Jeune won. To be considered for the award, all applicants send in a resume, fill out an application, and send three letters of recommendation.

Le Jeune believes the scholarship

committee looks at some areas of the selection process closer than others.

"I think they look at your resume a great deal," she said.

Le Jeune began working at KKMS radio in the fall of 1989. In April 1990, she started at KKUZ (2102.5). She also has participated in the Modern Communications Club as well as AERho.

She has advice for anyone interested in this type of scholarship.

"Do as much as you can inside and outside school," Le Jeune said. "Networking is one of the most important things."

The scholarship will cover the costs of three more semesters for Le Jeune. She eventually wants to manage a radio station, but directly

after graduation she wants to start at a small station.

"I want to start out at a lower level," she said, "because you get more involved with the people of the city."

"I think that is important to build [a career] on."

She believes the College helped her in her professional career.

"I give a lot of credit to the campus radio for teaching me how to run the board and everything," she said.

Le Jeune said she learned about the scholarship through the group's newsletter. John Baylis, whose foundation funded the scholarship, was a leader in the radio industry.

## A HELPING HAND



Coach Scott Ballard passes the ball to a teammate in an April 1 faculty/staff basketball game. The charity event was sponsored by Sigma Pi. Game proceeds were donated to the Lafayette House.

## CONTINUING ED

## CPR class to be held tomorrow

By JENNIFER SEXTON  
STAFF WRITER

This year, more than 100 people in the United States die from a heart attack. Half of the people can expect to die.

Among the most effective of saving some of those lives is cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), which the American Red Cross has been teaching since 1974.

Citizens trained in CPR can know what to do before the emergency medical service (EMS) arrives. The CPR course recognizes the importance of the life-saving rescue-breathing, first aid, and CPR with other basic first aid skills.

A CPR Challenge course designed for those interested in receiving CPR certification will be offered from 2-4 p.m. tomorrow, in 102 of Young Gymnasium.

"It (CPR certification) is good for one year," said Diana Wilson, intramurals director. "It's important, although not used as often as the average individual."

Wilson stressed the importance of annually renewing certification.

"It is necessary to refresh memory and review skills," she said. "If improperly used, CPR can harm to the individual."

The class is a refresher course in life-saving skills to use in respiratory and cardiac emergencies. A history of emergency (such as a drowning or choking, making it difficult or impossible to breathe) cardiac emergency (where the heart is not working properly or has stopped beating) can happen to an adult, a child, or to an infant.

Last week in Joplin, a 15-year-old boy saved the life of a school teacher choking on a sucker.

"He had seen one of our posters showing the step-by-step instructions," said Linda Myers, a safety services director for the American Red Cross. "It was one of the most incidences in everyday life."

Those interested in receiving CPR certification may pre-enroll by calling 625-9384. Cost is \$5. Fee must hold current certification.

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UPCOMING EVENTS  
CALENDAR

## MO. SOUTHERN

2nd Spiva Annual Exhibit:  
p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, 10  
a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday-  
Saturday; through April 18;  
Spiva Art Center  
"Godspell;" Southern  
Theatre; 7:30 p.m. April 15-18;  
Taylor Auditorium; 417-623-5840

## JOPLIN

Karaoke: every Tuesday  
and Thursday; Champs; 516  
Joplin; 417-782-4944  
Night Train: tomorrow and  
Saturday; Champs  
Oreo Blue; April 17-18;  
Champs  
Reggae Party Night:  
tomorrow; Bypass; 1212 Main;  
417-624-6544  
Knee Brothers: Kansas City  
rhythm and blues; Saturday;  
Bypass  
Walking on Einstein:  
alternative rock; April 17;  
Bypass  
Live Comedy Show: April 18;  
Bypass  
Medical Madness Bash:  
tomorrow; Maxi's; 3405 Range  
Ave.; 417-623-1055  
Living Easter Pageant: Life  
of Christ through dramatic  
acting, music, colorful  
costumes, and authentic  
scripture; 4:30 p.m. and 7:30  
p.m. tomorrow through  
Sunday; Ozark Christian  
College; 417-624-2518 (Ext. 210)  
Joplin Academy: Easter  
performance; 1 p.m.; Saturday,  
April 18; J.C. Penny Court at  
Joplin Park Mall  
Spring Art Show: 11 a.m.-4  
p.m. tomorrow through  
Sunday; artCentral; 308 E.  
Central; Carthage; 417-358-4404

## SPRINGFIELD

National Invitational Photo  
Exhibition: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Tuesday-Saturday, 1 p.m. to 5  
p.m. Sunday; and 6:30 p.m. to  
11 p.m. Wednesday; through  
Wednesday; Springfield Art  
Museum; 417-866-2716  
Caddie Woodlawn: through  
Sunday; Springfield Little  
Theatre; Landers Theatre; 311  
W. Walnut; 417-869-1334

## TULSA

Shared Visions: Native  
American Painters and  
Sculptors in the Twentieth  
Century: through Sunday;  
Increase Museum; 918-582-3122  
Painters of Paris 1880-1900: 11  
a.m. to 5 p.m. daily; through  
May 10  
The Canadian Brass: Sunday;  
Joplin Performing Arts Center;  
417-866-7711  
Cancertime: The Cimarron  
Band: Sunday; Philbrook  
Museum of Art; 918-742-4087

## KANSAS CITY

A View from the Bridge:  
through Sunday; Missouri  
Theatre Theatre; 4949  
W. 12th; 816-235-2700  
"Shear Madness:" through  
April 30; American Heartland  
Theatre Stage Two, Westin  
Town Center Hotel;  
417-442-9999  
Mamix: contemporary  
dance company; 8 p.m.  
tomorrow; Folly Theatre; 1212  
W. Central; 816-781-8250  
Man Maracek: pianist; 11  
p.m. Saturday; Folly Theatre

## ST. LOUIS

The Winans: contemporary  
gospel group; 8 p.m. April 17;  
Theatre; 527 North Grand  
Avenue; 314-534-1111; tickets  
\$10 and \$19.50

## SOUTHERN THEATRE

## Bible parables center for 'Godspell'

By DAWN ADAMSON  
ARTS EDITOR

Bible parables modernized in the theme of *Godspell*. The musical will be held at 7:30 p.m. April 15-18 in Taylor Auditorium at Missouri Southern.

*Godspell* is based on the Book of Matthew in the Bible.

"Even though it's based on the Book of Matthew, it's a contemporary look at the Book of Matthew," said Dr. Jay Fields, director of theatre. "It's a 20th century, or a 1990s, look at how people today might interpret the Book of Matthew."

Fields saw *Godspell* about 20 years ago in London.

"It's a play that I really believe all the information in," he said. "Another big part is the fact that it's a musical our students could do without a lot of musical training and without a lot of outside help."

Stephen, who is really Jesus, is portrayed by Steve Kenny and has a positive influence on the other characters. He helps them realize they can find happiness and fulfillment.

"He (Kenny) is the only one in the play who really only plays one character," Fields said. "None of the characters really play just one character; they play a variety."

"When I say 'playing more than one character,' the audience will always know what's going on. For example, at one point they are all the animals on Noah's Ark—you don't have to know which one is the lion."

Fields said one character the audience needs to know is Judas, played by Brett McDowell, senior theatre major.

The musical is arranged in an ensemble.

"An ensemble means they are all equally important," Fields said.

"There are 10 players who are working together, and they all deserve equal recognition."

The theme of *Godspell* is positive.

"Although it does cover the crucifixion, it is positive. The crucifixion was part of God's plan—it covers all that," Fields said.

He believes the play will be a

## MAKING A JOYFUL NOISE



The cast of the musical "Godspell" rehearses its singing for the final Southern Theatre production of the semester. It runs April 15-18.

success. "First of all, it's a musical. They (the audience) will enjoy the theatrics of the play," he said. "If they have read the Bible and understood the parables, they will understand the play better. But I think everyone will enjoy it."

The setting of *Godspell* will be scaffolding and a raked stage.

"It's kind of like nowhere and everywhere. There is no [real] setting for it," Fields said. "The stage is pretty bare."

The costumes will be made to look as if a child had gone into an adult's closet and played at dressing up.

"The costumes have the look of children trying to dress up," Fields said. "They're supposed to be clown outfits, but not with a big red nose."

The four-piece orchestra will be seated on stage with the cast, albeit off in a corner. Cecile Fritz will play the piano; Keira Smith will play the guitar; Randy Graue will play percussion; and Gina Collinson, senior

theatre major, will play the banjo.

Other cast members are Rhea Brown; Diana Gaines, junior psychology major; Jeff Johnston, sophomore physical education major; Lisa Marie Olliges; Dieder Craven, sophomore music major; Heather Haar, junior theatre major; Susan O'Brien, junior speech and drama education major; and Jonathan Peck, junior speech and drama education major.

The crew includes Sam Claussen, associate professor of theatre; Bill

Collinson; Anne Jaros, assistant professor of theatre; Cecile Fritz; Gerrie-Ellen Johnston; Tom McCauley, freshman theatre major; and Crista Rainey, junior theatre major.

Tickets are \$4 for adults, \$2 for children and senior citizens, and free to Southern students. To reserve tickets, persons may contact the theatre department at 625-9393. Reserved tickets not picked up by 7:15 p.m. the night of performance will be sold.

Southern debaters record big wins at CEDA Tourney  
Hood, Doubledde team finishes 64th in field of 250By HONEY SCOTT  
STAFF WRITER

The trip to the University of Texas at Arlington for the CEDA nationals proved to be a success for Missouri Southern's Cross Examination and Debate Association team March 27-30.

"I am proud of us. We've accomplished a lot this year," said Brooks Haynie, Southern's debate coach.

Two teams went to the CEDA nationals. Alecia Ward, junior political science major, and Phillip Samuels, freshman speech and drama education major, were the first team. The second team consisted of Paul Hood, senior English major, and Steven Doubledde, sophomore communications major.

Hood and Doubledde went 6-11 at the tournament, which put them in the top 64 teams out of

250.

"That's the equivalent to making it to the final 64 in basketball," Haynie said.

They beat both the A and B teams from the University of California at Berkeley. They also beat Wheaton and the University of Alabama.

"Our biggest wins were against the UC Berkeley teams," Haynie said. "We went in as underdogs and won both rounds; it was very satisfying. We were just hot; that's all there was to it. We were just doing great."

Hood and Doubledde lost in the octafinal round to Kansas State University on a 2-1 decision. The KSU squad was a national champion last year.

"Considering they were debating against the defending national champions, they did a great job,"

Haynie said.

Southern finished in a tie for seventh overall in the tournament. "What I was more proud of was that we got ranked as the 24th top school at the tournament," Haynie said. "Since we were doing better than Cornell University and UC Berkeley, I was very satisfied."

According to Haynie, this was the first time since 1987 that Southern has broken into the top round at the national tournament.

Ward and Samuels finished 2-6 overall, beating Morehouse College and Northeastern Louisiana.

John Kersey, junior accounting major, will go to the University of Missouri-St. Louis tomorrow for the national individual events tourney.

## ALPHA PSI OMEGA

## Groups shares love of theatre with youth

By NICOLE DAVISON  
STAFF WRITER

Members of Alpha Psi Omega recently got the chance to share their love of theatre with children in the area.

They performed children's stories at a Young Authors' Conference in Carl Junction.

"In the past we had guest speakers, which didn't go over real well," said Brett McDowell, APO president. "We thought actors presenting children's stories would be more entertaining to the kids."

The members performed two different children's stories: *Tikki Tikki Tembo* and *The True Story of the Three Little Pigs*.

*Tikki Tikki Tembo* is a Chinese legendary tale. It tells of two brothers and how they had an effect on the diminution of long Chinese names.

The other story, *The True Story of the Three Little Pigs*, is a tale told from the wolf's point of view. He claims he was framed.

McDowell, senior theatre and speech education major, said of the latter: "It seemed to be the favorite. It was more fun and more animated."

APO became involved with the Young Authors' Conference when Sam Claussen, one of APO's sponsors, was asked by conference organizers if he knew of anyone who would be interested in performing.

"It is the way we learn, not just about life, but about imagination," McDowell said.

McDowell also said members like the children's honesty.

"They'll either love you or they'll hate you," he said.

Examples of the children's honesty can be seen on the APO bulletin board in Taylor Auditorium where letters from the children who watched the performances are posted.

McDowell said APO really emphasizes the fact that its performances are taken from books the children can get from the library.

"We really want them to read the stories because they might interpret them differently," he said. "We want to encourage them to think instead of letting everything be fed to them."

Encouraging children to write and use their imagination is important to APO because many of its members are pursuing careers in the education field. Members who performed the stories were McDowell, Lyle Burrows, Stephanie Cain, William Watts, and Patrick Worley. Other members were involved with the technical aspects and props.

The future promises to be busy for APO. It has signed up to help with Saturday's Young Authors' Conference at Southern, and the principal from Carl Junction has invited them to go back and perform for the entire school.

## VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

Thousands of greeting cards are donated to A.R.M. each month by Outreach Publications of Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

A.R.M. (A nationwide prison ministry located on Joplin's North Main Street) must count and inventory these cards before shipping them to the prisons.

We need volunteers to help sort and package these cards.

CALL BILL BLAIR  
781-9100

By DAWN ADAMSON  
ARTS EDITOR

Spiva Art Center at Missouri Southern currently is displaying its 42nd annual exhibit. The exhibit runs through Saturday, April 18.

"Spiva Annual is an open competitive—what I mean by that is any artist living in or doing work in Missouri or those states bordering Missouri may submit work for consideration," said V.A. Christensen, director of the art center. "The juror is to decide who will be in the exhibit and who wins."

The juror for this exhibit was Martha Gelarden, director of the Ford Gallery at Eastern Michigan University.

"We, when selecting a juror, are attempting to select someone who is knowledgeable about contemporary art," Christensen said. "Someone who is not just particularly concerned with one particular style of art."

Submissions for the exhibit included 106 artists, 50 of which were chosen. There were 321 works submitted by the artists; 74 were chosen.

"We began in the process of soliciting material for the show in January and so over a period of two and a half months we come down to what merits awards," he said.

In the exhibition, certainly there is a carry-over of artists who have been in past Spiva Annuals," Christensen said. "There are new ones that are presented, and yet each [Spiva Annual Exhibit] is a bit different."

The juror views the works and determines which receive awards. "There's no real categories—it's all just based upon the quality of the

artwork as it's based on other artworks," Christensen said.

"We do produce a catalog which documents the show and gives them greater exposure and recognition," Christensen said. "It hopefully contributes to establishing the reputation with these artists."

Best of Show went to "Intelligim Fall" by David Murray. Runner-up was "Untitled II" by Ben Dallas. Third places went to "Lons" by Tom Gregg, "Mirage Image" by Selan Hall, "New Space: Vanilla" by William L. Rainey, and "Table with Broken Bowl" by Douglas Ross.

Honorable mention went to "Eggplant" by Roger Bowman, "Community of Jesus" by Marilyn Edmonds, "Dog Beach" by Jay S. Etkin, "Ancient Landscape -36" by Jon Fowler, "Knife Portage" by Dr. L.B. Holman, and "The Puppeteer's Retirement" by Lois M. Kellogg.



## ►FRISCO GREENWAY TRAIL

# Railroad donates abandoned track

By JEFFREY SLATTON  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

People of the four-state area soon may have a place ideal for walking, using bicycles, baby strollers, or wheelchairs.

The Frisco Greenway trail is a section of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad recently donated to Jasper County. Cliff Walker, of the Joplin Trails Coalition, said it is working closely with the Rails to Trails Conservancy in developing the land between Joplin and Webb City.

"The county commissioners have given us the power to continue this project," Walker said.

There are now more than 400 rail-trails in at least 42 states. These add up to some 4,900 miles. Missouri's Department of Natural Resources is in the process of developing the Missouri River Trail, commonly known as the Katy Trail, and currently has more than 100 miles of the parkway completed.

Walker said the goal for the Frisco Trail is to provide a safe and convenient place for people to use.

"We also want to preserve the history and beauty of southwestern Missouri," he said.

Walker said the Joplin Trails Coalition has been formed for the development of recreational trails such as the Frisco Greenway Trail.

"We are devoted to obtaining support, raising funds, publicizing the trail, and working on its development," he said.

The trail runs from near Crow and Broadway in Webb City to south of Ozark Christian College in Joplin. Walker said vandalism is not a major concern of the trail.

"Motorized vehicles [except motorized wheelchairs for the handicapped] will be prohibited on the trail," he said.

The area is 100 feet wide, with a railbed of about 10 to 15 feet. Walker said future plans for the trail include building two paths—one paved for bikes and the other crushed limestone for walkers.

Other plans include landscaping the corridor's remaining 80 feet in order to showcase the nature of the area.

## GRASS ROOTS CAMPAIGNING



Candy Turner collects signatures to place Texas billionaire B. Ross Perot on the Missouri ballot for the general election in November. Turner's goal in Jasper County is 2,500 signatures by April 25.

## ►JOPLIN CITY ELECTIONS

## Voters reject tax increases

Welch, Hale elected to R-8 school board

By SHARON WEBER  
EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

Joplin voters spoke loud and clear in the polling booths Tuesday. They said "no" to tax increases and "yes" to changes in the Joplin R-8 school board and City Council.

A 27-cent increase for the Joplin School District needed a majority vote to pass. The vote was 4,544 "yes" votes to 5,032 "no" votes. Without passage, budget expenditures may have to be cut by at least \$500,000.

Incumbent Carol Esch was defeated for re-election by newcomers John Hale and Paul Welch. A field of 11 candidates vied for two slots.

In a Tuesday night interview, Hale said he was delighted with the victory but there is a lot of work ahead

for the school board.

"I'm disappointed in the losses of the propositions," said Hale, who received 4,344 votes. "It will make the job much harder."

Hale plans to focus on the size of the work force and extracurricular activities to cut excesses.

In the City Council elections, incumbent Jim West was defeated for re-election. Jack Stults and incumbent Bernie Johnson were elected in the general Council race.

In Zone 2, Paul Bargar defeated incumbent Mayor Cheryl Dandridge 4,453 to 2,916. He had mixed feelings about his victory.

"I'm happy about winning since I'm rather competitive," Bargar said. "But I realize that I am facing a big, thankless job that comes with lots of stress."

He is confident about facing the challenges of the position and believes the vote shows the desires of the people.

"I was a virtual unknown before the election," Bargar said. "I think my message struck home to the average voter."

Johnson, associate professor of business at Southern, also was pleased with the election results but sees much work ahead.

"I was very pleased with the confidence the members of the community showed in me," he said. "The key issue facing the city is the solid-waste problems."

Johnson, who received 3,770 votes, sees the need for a regional landfill as a key for economic development in the area.

"New businesses aren't going to come if they have no place to dump their trash," he said.

In other election results, the 12-cent increase needed to finance a \$1 million school bond issue was defeated. The proposed six-year extension of the Jasper County sales tax for road and bridge repair passed.

## ►JASPER COUNTY

## GOP caucus scheduled for Tuesday

28 party delegates to be selected

By BRIAN SANDERS  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Registered Republicans who would like to take part in the state Republican Party caucus may get their chance this week.

The Republican Party of Jasper County will hold a local caucus to select delegates for the state caucus

at 7 p.m. Tuesday on the third floor of the Jasper County Courthouse in Carthage.

"We are going to choose 28 delegates for the state caucus as well as alternates," said Bob Capps, Jasper County director of the Republican Party. "These delegates will be selected from a committee, as well as other local officers."

Capps said the meeting will be open to all registered Republicans.

"The delegate selection process will take place that evening," he said. "So anyone who would like to be involved in this is welcome to come."

The delegates will attend the state caucus later this spring in Springfield. Persons requesting more information on the local or state caucus may contact Capps at 417-358-1387.

## TUESDAY'S ELECTION RESULTS

## R-8 School District

27-cent increase in operating levy, which would generate \$908,000 in new revenues for the district.

Yes ..... 4,459

No ..... 5,032

12-cent increase in debt-service fund to finance a \$5 million bond issue for maintenance, repair, and remodeling projects in schools.

Yes ..... 4,544

No ..... 4,625

## R-8 School Board

John Hale ..... 4,344

Paul Welch ..... 3,373

Charles McGinry ..... 2,543

Rockford E. Smith ..... 1,643

Carol Esch (I) ..... 1,396

Donna Skouby ..... 1,331

Jeffrey C. Herr ..... 1,114

Mary Eggen Skaggs ..... 1,002

Campy Benson ..... 721

Gary L. Martin ..... 603

Dwight G. Watts ..... 319

Zone 2

Paul Bargar ..... 4,453

Cheryl Dandridge (I) ..... 2,916

\*Earl Carr (I) ran uncontested for Zone 3 council seat.

(I)=Incumbent

Brian Sanders/THE CHART



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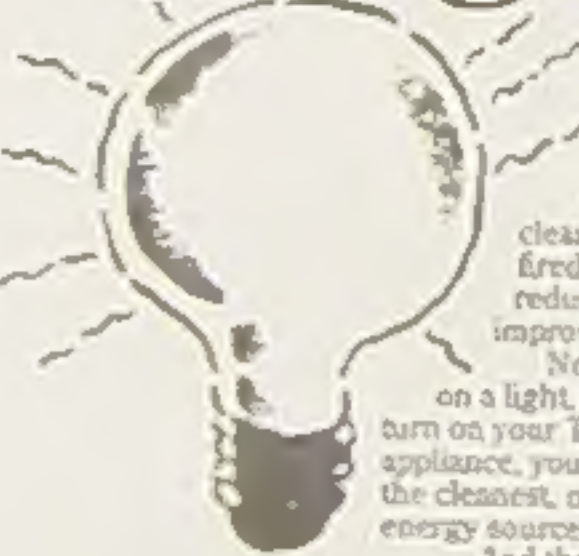
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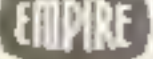
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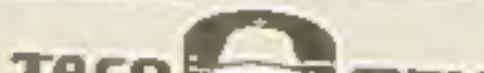
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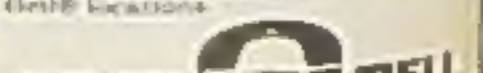
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## ST. CHARLES COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

## College acquires permanent locale

SCCCC seeks campus food service

JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

After five years of holding classes in temporary facilities, St. Charles County Community College has moved to its new campus.

The college, which had been meeting in a former furniture store, a former drug store, and other makeshift facilities, completed the move to a new, permanent location over Christmas break, said SCCC President Donald Shook.

The new facilities are a vast improvement over the college's previous locale, he said.

"We went from 50,000 square feet to 200,000 square feet," Shook said. "We were in facilities that weren't designed for a college. Now we have more space that is more suitable for a higher education facility."

Shook said the new campus was financed by a local \$24 million bond passed by voters in 1988.

He said the entire bond has been committed by the college. Approximately \$2.4 million was used to purchase the 135-acre site, \$16 million was used for construction, and the remainder used for site preparation, furnishings, and other items.

Almost all facets of the college have benefitted from the move, Shook said.

"We had relatively meager office accommodations before, but now we have a good arrangement of faculty offices," he said. "In the old facility we had one science lab, where now we have six."

The computer lab is now in better facilities, and the nursing program, which is our largest program, has two new labs.

While most areas of the college have benefitted, Shook said some programs still need work.

"We have moved everything but the bookstore," he said. "Also, we are holding some night classes at a local high school."

Shook said despite all the good news, there were some disappoint-

ments for the SCCC administration.

"There will not be the expansion of technical programs that we had hoped for," he said. "A drafting program is on the top of the list of new programs, but we don't have sufficient financial resources to add that at this time."

Shook said the new campus gives SCCC room to grow from its current enrollment of 4,041 students.

"At maximum scheduling, both day and evening, we could handle 6,000 students in these facilities," he said.

Lisa Pegg, a freshman at SCCC, said the new campus is a vast improvement over the old one.

"We have a lot more room now," Pegg said. "The classrooms are a lot bigger, and that helps with concentration. The library set-up is a lot better here, and we have a lot more computers available."

Some unexpected problems have cropped up as a result of the move.

"Our student center is not yet completed, and we don't have a campus food service as yet," Shook said. "The result of this is that a lot of students are leaving the campus between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., causing a complicated traffic problem which we didn't anticipate."

Overall, the move was made with fewer problems than some campus officials expected.

"Our board of trustees had its anxieties," Shook said. "We were relieved the move went so well. We had a lot of people put in a lot of extra time. The board presented a plaque to the college personnel to thank them."

Shook said long-range plans are already in the works for expanded facilities, including a gymnasium with swimming facilities, a vocational technical building, and a theater.

Pegg said she feels confident about the future of SCCC.

"I think more people are going to come here just because it looks like a college, and it feels like a college," she said.

## SHOW ME SEAL



Fourth graders from Renner Elementary School in Platte County gather around the Missouri state seal in the Capitol rotunda Tuesday. The students were enjoying a field trip, including a tour of the Capitol.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

## \$20 million to go for repair

\$85,000 would come to College

By JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Taylor Auditorium may be getting a new roof in the near future thanks to an emergency supplemental appropriations bill signed Tuesday by Gov. John Ashcroft.

Sen. Roger Wilson (D-Columbia) said the bill contains about \$20 million for repair and maintenance projects across the state. The bill will accelerate work on these projects by approximately three months.

"These are all priority-one or emergency projects," Wilson said. "They were all recommended by the governor."

The \$20 million is part of a \$71 million federal reimbursement received by the state earlier this year.

Wilson's original proposal would have netted Missouri Southern \$2 million to pay some outstanding loans on the Webster Communications and Social Science Building early and save the College interest payments. The \$2 million still is in-

cluded in the governor's budget, but not in the emergency appropriation.

"It's our intention to go ahead and put that in the budget which will go into effect July 1," he said. "It will be difficult, but if there is any way to retire some of the remaining [\$2.8 million in loans], we will be more than happy to do it. That will be a very slim chance, though."

Wilson said the governor's office resisted releasing all the money early.

"We encouraged the Office of Administration to include the money, which will be appropriated on July 1 anyway, in the supplemental appropriation," he said. "That would have saved Missouri Southern three months' worth of interest."

Jim Moody, commissioner of the Office of Administration, said money for capital improvements is not normally included in a supplemental appropriations bill.

"Normally if you include a capital improvement in an emergency supplemental bill, the legislators take your head off," Moody said. "This year they decided they wanted to handle it differently."

Wilson said the money had been

budgeted for the 1992-93 fiscal year, but the Senate had wanted to accelerate the disbursement of the funds.

"With the cry for jobs that we have now and the need for maintenance and repair at our public institutions, the Senate thought it would be very advisable and feasible to move a large part of that money into the end of this fiscal year," Wilson said.

"This would mean we can get projects started now, and if it's a project of several months we don't lose any of the construction season which has already started."

Wilson said the largest portion of the funds would go to higher education, with the Taylor Auditorium roof one of the projects to benefit.

College President Julio Leon said Southern will begin the bid process as soon as official word is received from the state.

"It is our calculations that probably within a month we ought to be able to initiate the project," Leon said. "We are shooting for beginning the replacement of that roof immediately after commencement."

## Higher Education Briefs

## Perot plans Springfield trip in September

► Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot, who may enter this year's presidential race, will speak in Springfield Sept. 11. Tentative plans include having Perot speak at the University Plaza Trade Center. His visit is sponsored by Drury College's Breach School of Business Administration, Ozarks Public Television, and Great Southern Savings Bank.

## SEMO provost gets presidency

► Dr. Leslie Cochran, provost at Southeast Missouri State University, has accepted a contract offer to be president of Youngstown State University.

Cochran will replace Dr. Neil Humphrey, who is retiring June 30. He expressed regret at leaving SEMO.

"The last 12 years have been the happiest and most productive of my life, and Cape Girardeau has become 'home' for my family," Cochran said. "But the presidency at Youngstown is a once-in-a-lifetime career opportunity."

Youngstown has an enrollment of about 15,500, with its largest colleges being engineering and education.

## Missouri-Rolla hires chancellor

► The Board of Curators of the University of Missouri system has named Dr. John Park chancellor of the Rolla campus.

Park, 57, has served as interim chancellor of UMR since June 1, 1991, when former Chancellor Martin Jischke became president of Iowa State University.

"He has served Rolla long and exceedingly well as teacher, scholar, and campus administrative officer," said George Russell, president of the University of Missouri system. "He is a person whom we know and respect and in whom we have great confidence."

Park joined UMR's physics staff in 1984 and was named chairman of the department in 1977. He became vice chancellor for academic affairs in 1983.

## Yearbook to fold

► The Savitar, the University of Missouri yearbook, will cease publication after the completion of the 1991-92 edition.

The Savitar, in its 97th year, is \$45,000 in debt. The decision to stop publication was made by Susan Holland, interim vice chancellor for student affairs.

The University of Nebraska and Oklahoma University also have eliminated their yearbooks in recent years.

## Crowder gains 10-year approval

► An accreditation team from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools has recommended the maximum 10-year approval for Crowder College.

Citing the quality of Crowder's faculty, exemplary budget control, and the depth of understanding of college issues of the Board of Trustees, the four-member visiting team extended Crowder's accreditation without review until the year 2002.

"We were confident that the team would find Crowder to be a model community college and worthy of the 10-year accreditation," said Dr. Kent Farnsworth, president of Crowder. "Everyone at the institution has been involved in an 18-month long self-study preparing us for this visit."

## UNIV. OF MISSOURI

## Geographer finds Japan in Missouri

After more than three years of research, a University of Missouri-Columbia geographer added more than 25,000 Missourian place names that were not found on federal maps.

During the years of studying state names, Dr. Walter Schroeder, assistant professor of geography, traveled across some unusual towns including Tightwad, Peculiar, and Japan.

Schroeder and a group of MU graduate students poured over 1,300 maps comprising Missouri to find the name of almost every single spot on the state landscape, including shopping centers and TV towers. Other favorite names unearthed in the mapping team include Frog School, Skull Lick's Cemetery, and Three Johns School, named in recognition of its ample outhouse.

## BEAR TALK



Willard May, House doorkeeper, shares a laugh with the Southwest Missouri State University mascot at the Missouri Capitol Tuesday.

## TOURISM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## National committee to meet in Branson

Hancock hopes to improve air travel to Joplin and Springfield for tourists

By JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Branson and southwest Missouri will be the focus of a Congressional subcommittee's attention Tuesday.

The House Small Business Subcommittee on Procurement, Tourism, and Rural Development will hold a field hearing on rural tourism at the Big Cedar Lodge, south of Branson.

Sam Coring, press secretary to U.S. Rep. Mel Hancock (R-Missouri), said Hancock and Small Business Committee Chairman Ike Skelton (D-Missouri), Rep. Bill Zeliff (R-New Hampshire), and Rep. Ed Pastor (D-Arizona) will participate.

Coring said the subcommittee will focus on the use of tourism as an economic growth tool in rural areas of the country.

"We want to look at Branson's success and see how we can learn from it," he said. "If we could find the key to that success and copy it, we might be able to diversify the economy and help stabilize it."

Hancock said the subcommittee will discuss the possibility of attracting foreign tourists to southwest Missouri.

"International tourism is 6 percent of our tourist trade," Hancock told The Chart. "I'd like to get a little more of that trade for southwest Missouri."

Coring said increased tourism can be a real boon to rural areas.

"This is something we have to encourage," Coring said. "These people come in, leave their money, and go home. They are not a heavy permanent burden on an area."

Hancock said the committee will hear from people involved in improving the infrastructure and the accessibility of the area.

Prominent witnesses testifying at

## DAY AT THE CAPITOL

## SMSU seeks to repair 'bad publicity'

JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Legislators and employees at the State Capitol might have been surprised to see a bear mascot at Southwest Missouri University, and approximately 50 students were part of the day at the Capitol. The students set up 16 displays from different departments and organizations on the third floor of the rotunda.

They also served box lunches to legislators and staff members.

Students got a chance to talk with legislators one-on-one.

They tried to send students to legislators to the legislators.

Arnon Rugh, legislative secretary for the SMSU student government, and a sophomore from Neosho went around and delivered

invitations, and we sent around several students from the different organizations to talk to the representatives and senators," Rugh said. "We served lunch all day with the idea that the legislators would come by and look at the displays and see what SMSU is doing."

He said this was the first time SMSU has put on an independent event.

"Last year we did this with MU as a kind of a college and university lobby day," Rugh said.

Tina Howard, president of the SMSU Student Ambassadors and a junior from Carthage, said her group and the Student Government Association had been planning this event for more than three months.

Scott Austin, student body president and a senior from Kansas City, said response from legislators was positive.

"They are happy to see that we have taken the initiative to open the lines of communication," Austin said. Dr. Russell Keeling, chief executive officer at SMSU, said these kinds of activities are helpful to legislators.

"It's hard for the legislators to get a feel as to what's really going on at an institution," Keeling said. "Obviously, they don't have time to go to the institutions, so we have tried to bring some kind of a representation up here."

Rep. Chuck Wooten (R-Springfield) said this activity could help repair SMSU's reputation.

"It serves to keep them in the forefront of the legislators up here," Wooten said. "At the present time, with so much bad publicity coming out of SMSU, they need a period of healing. When you have something like this, I think it's a beginning."



# Canvassing at the Capitol

## BEGINNING THE DAY



Lobbyist John Britton and associates Earl Schiel and Jennifer Durham meet first thing each morning to discuss legislation pending in the General Assembly. Britton watches as many as seven bills a day.

## Britton works the hallway

By JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Few people who spend time at the State Capitol do not know John Britton.

Britton, who has been a lobbyist in Jefferson City for 35 years, has gotten to know thousands of people.

He said he has always been interested in politics.

"I always wanted to be in government, ever since I stopped being a soldier. I couldn't get elected to office. I got into too many arguments."

Britton, 67, was a paratrooper with the 101st Airborne in World War II. He was wounded in the Battle of the Bulge when his unit was surrounded during Germany's last offensive.

He started as a lobbyist for an asphalt and paving group in 1957. Currently he runs John Britton Associates, a group of six lobbyists who represent a number of businesses, groups, and organizations across the state.

Britton's day usually begins around 6 a.m. and ends when committees adjourn at the Capitol, sometimes as late as 11 p.m. He meets with his associates at 8:30 a.m. to go over the legislative calendar. Depending on the calendar, he could be watching as many as seven or eight bills during one day.

"Even if we don't have bills on the

floor, we are still lobbying," he said. "The morning meetings help us look ahead and refresh our memories."

After checking on Molly, a cat who has been with him for close to 14 years, and a quick glance at the newspaper (the stock market and "Calvin and Hobbes"), Britton and his associates head for the Capitol.

While the House and Senate are meeting, Britton spends much of his time in the hallways outside the chambers.

"Patience is essential as a lobbyist," he said. "You don't always get what you want when you want it. I spend a lot of time standing around, smoking a cigarette and thinking."

Britton said most lobbyists spend much of their time in the hallways.

"This is where the work is," he said. "I guess I could sit in an office and make phone calls, but I don't know how well it works. Some people do it and do it well."

Much of Britton's job includes keeping track of bills as they make their way through the legislative process.

"I have to watch them and know when they need attention," he said.

Stamina is another important ingredient for lobbying, he said.

"You have to be physically strong to do this job," Britton said. "Walking these halls all day can wear you out."

After lunch at his office, he hits

the halls again for the afternoon. Several times during the day he asks the doorkeeper or Senate chamber to put him off the floor.

Some nights, Britton is in the Capitol until 11 p.m.

"It's really not so bad, though," he said. "It's only three days a week it only lasts 26 weeks out of the year."

Britton said he doesn't solicit clients.

"I represent a half-dozen organizations (including Anheuser-Busch) plus a number of associations and partnerships," he said.

If lobbyists have a bad reputation, Britton said he doesn't see it.

"There may have been some when that was true, but not now," he said. "I get lots of phone calls from young people who want to be lobbyists. It's got to be the popular trade around with

idolators."

"I'm oblivious to public opinion anyway. I've got enough picking on me everyday."

Lobbying is not confined to professionals in Jefferson City, Britton said.

Sometimes we'll have someone come in here on one issue and us up," he said. "All you are presenting the views of the people you represent to the legislature. Your arguments are sound, you win."

## Britton's weekends mean work

By JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

While most people enjoy a few days off, lobbyist John Britton uses weekends on research.

The research aids Britton in his weekday work, when the General Assembly is in session.

Being well informed is one of the best ways to answer legislators' questions and to persuade them to vote a certain way, Britton said.

"I usually read the research material my clients send me," he said.

Britton said he usually doesn't let his feelings interfere with lobbying.

"You have to remain aloof and emotionally unentangled," he said.

As a general practice, Britton said he will not work for a bill that runs against his grain.

"It's tough to work for something if you don't believe in it," he said. "There is usually a way to alter a bill so you can handle it. Usually it's a matter of changing a few words."

Britton said he doesn't actively recruit clients because he is now handling as many as he can effectively represent.

Lobbyist Tom Powell, a Britton associate, said Britton is one of a few lobbyists who turns away clients.

"John Britton turns away clients while other lobbyists at the Capitol are starving for them," Powell said. "He is one of the most expensive lobbyists at the Capitol—but he is one of the best."

## ON A PEDESTAL



John Britton shares a moment with Molly, his 14-year-old cat and close friend. Molly lives in the office of John Britton Associates.

A knack for research and a commitment to hard work have made lobbyist John Britton...

# PART of the PROCESS

By JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Among the legislators he works to persuade every day, John Britton is well liked and highly respected.

Many lawmakers point to lobbyists such as Britton as important sources of research.

"We really don't have time to research every bill that we consider," said Rep. Jim Murphy (R-Crestwood). "Lobbyists are able to give us that research."

Rep. Pat Secrest (R-Manchester) said legislators learn which lobbyists are open and trustworthy.

"They are one part of the research process at the Capitol," Secrest said. "They know the issues, and it's impossible for us to keep track of all 1,500 bills that pass through here."

Secrest, who is serving her first term as a legislator, said her opinion of lobbyists has changed since coming to Jefferson City.

"I came in here ready to believe the worst about them, but you quickly learn that lobbyists are very useful," Secrest said.

Sen. Roger Wilson (D-Columbia) said lobbyists tend to "open up areas of thought" for legislators.

"The good ones come to you and say 'Here are the concerns of my client,'" Wilson said. "There are too many who come up and simply say 'We don't want this,' and that's not real effective."

Rep. Chuck Surface (R-Joplin) said some lobbyists are handy when time is a factor.

"The good ones can give you a lot of information in a short amount of time," Surface said. "In the legislature that counts for a lot."

Murphy said Britton has a reputation for always telling the truth on an issue.

"We learn to appreciate lob-



Sen. Henry Panthiere (D-Kansas City) shares a word with lobbyist John Britton (right) in the hallways outside the Senate chamber.

byists like Britton," he said. "Although he is presenting his side of the story, he is always extremely well informed."

"I have voted against him as often as I've voted for him, but I'll always have a lot of respect for him."

Surface said Britton reminded him of the late Sen. Richard Webster (R-Carthage).

"He has an innate brilliance and

a commitment to outwork every one else," Surface said. "His candor, honesty, bluntness, and a sense of humor has made him extremely effective."

Wilson described Britton as an old, savvy type of guy.

"He's not a boisterous type," Wilson said. "He's real smooth—a total professional."

Britton has been a lobbyist for 35 years.

## SHOP TALK



(Left to right) Lobbyist John Britton meets with associates John Leeper, Tom Powell, and Rodney Bland in the third floor rotunda of the Capitol. The group conferred to discuss their strategy for the session.



# Sports give Beckley sense of confidence

STACY CAMPBELL  
CHART EDITOR

Athletics have always played a role in Carey Beckley's life, but now they involve a larger role.

Beckley, Missouri Southern's new NCAA compliance officer, was involved in numerous athletic endeavors and thinks they helped her. "I'm fortunate to be involved in this," she said. "It adds something like an extra sense of accomplishment."

It was a way to meet other people, a way to deal and communicate with others. Some people do not have that opportunity.

Beckley knows athletics benefited her here and can help others elsewhere.

"It gives a sense of confidence and feeling about yourself," she said. "It was the interest I had that led me along, and sports helped me go ahead in school and enjoy it. I should feel fortunate to have that chance."

Beckley likes to play any kind of sport, but especially softball, volleyball, racquetball, and basketball. Athletics now involve her job, and she likes that aspect of it.

"I like the sports atmosphere and organized business office atmosphere," she said.

Her job includes making sure athletes are eligible, as far as grades and hours they are taking, making sure they are not receiving too much money or making more money than NCAA rules allow, keeping track of games played and doing other duties dealing with athletes' participation and eligibility.

As the school grows, I feel that maybe they will divide into different areas, and I can learn more about eligibility. I've also said, "If the school becomes a university, then I will be doing things to learn."

She also has set several goals to help the athletes.

"I want to get on the level with the athletes, they come to me for help and to ask questions," she said. "I also want to be able to help them on a one-to-one basis, know them by name, and just be supportive."

It's hard for freshmen and just one more person could make the difference.

Although she has been in the job only since December, Beckley likes the first impression but knows it may take time to get into the flow.

"There are a lot of things I feel I

won't learn until I actually experience it," she said. "I think it will take a year to organize and get a system down that I want."

"I like it because something new happens everyday. But I'm always calling asking what's going on," she said. "It gets complicated sometime. The people have been great, and it's a good change from retail."

After her arrival, Beckley worked for four years in retail at Musicland as an assistant manager. The opening for her present job became available when Heidi Clabes, former business coordinator at the college, retired.

Beckley, 27, said she was surprised to get the job.

"It was not how I really grew up, saving, I want to be a compliance officer," she said. "It was an opportunity for me because I was interested in both fields. I liked music, but I was getting frustrated."

Beckley hopes this job will allow her to become more involved in community and campus activities.

"That's one of my future goals," she said. "It was part of the reason I was excited about this job. I now am getting more involved in meeting other people, and the school has other organizations to get involved with."

Beckley graduated from Jasper High School and received a basketball scholarship to Crowder College in 1983. After one year in basketball, she switched to softball and in 1985 transferred to Missouri Southern. She received her bachelor of science degree in marketing and management in 1987.

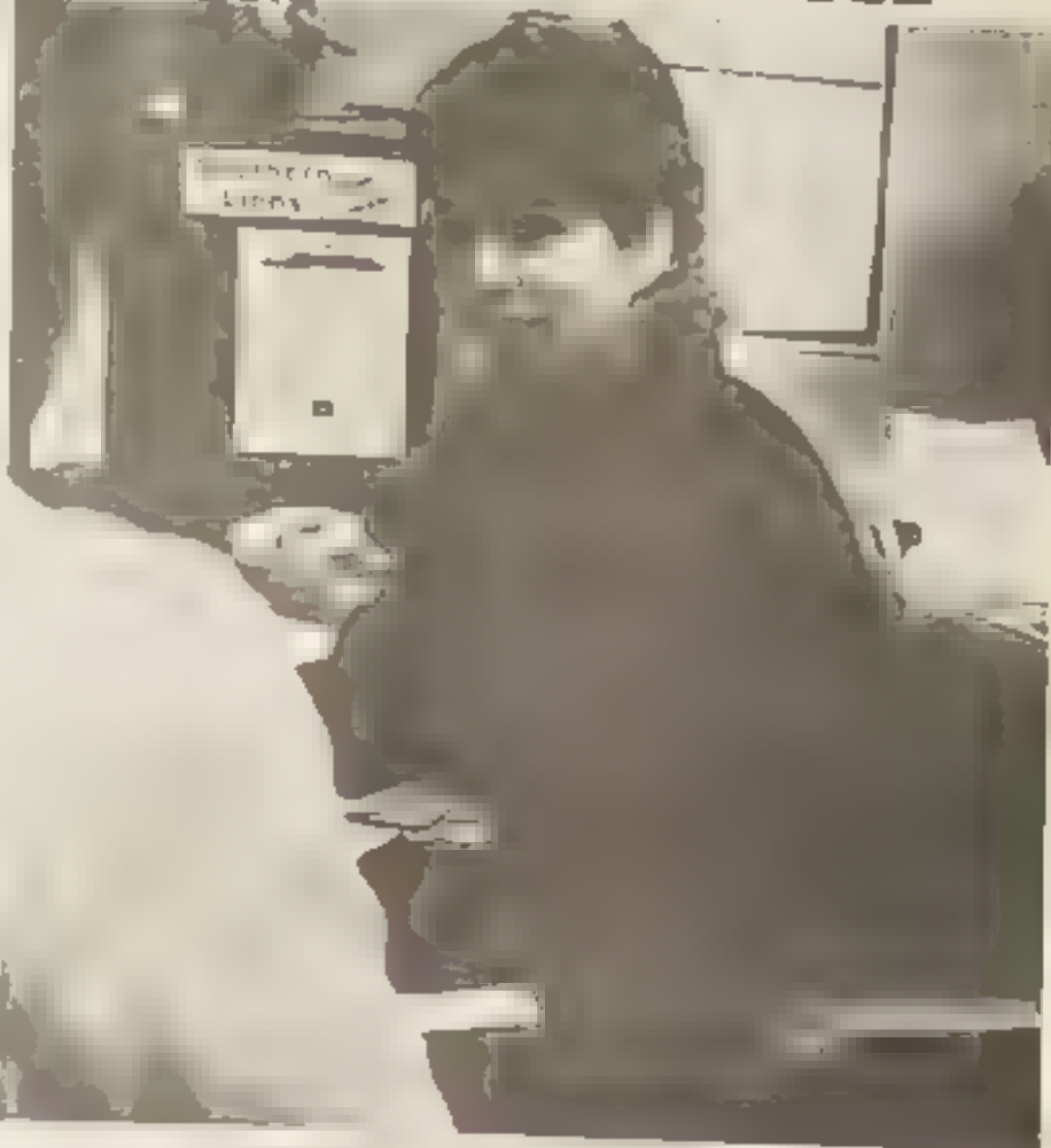
"I became interested in this field because I liked business and marketing. I liked Beckley said. Marketing and management is a versatile field, and you can do almost anything with a business background. It's something I can do just about anywhere as well."

During her two years at Missouri Southern, the team, while still competing on the NAIA level, won the district championship both seasons. The team also captured a fourth place finish in the nation her junior season and a seventh her senior year. Beckley was named the team's most valuable player her senior season as well.

Beckley, who was married in June 1990, has one main goal for her life.

"I probably never will, I want to be happy and feel good about myself," she said.

## KEEPING THEM ELIGIBLE



Carrie Beckley, Southern's NCAA compliance officer, is a former athlete at the College. Beckley helps athletes maintain eligibility.

# Bonacker finds career 'satisfying'

## Instructor's art more than work

By JASON TURNER  
CHART REPORTER

Most artists when asked to paint their self-portraits think of male, historical figures. But Joyce Bonacker, an instructor at Missouri Southern, feels differently on the subject.

"My major influences were women," she said.

A quick scan of her office reveals her passion for art history. There are shelves of books, paintings, different potteryware, broaders, and other. Bonacker's favorite books are those which deal with women artists.

Some of her major influences were Virginia O'Keefe, A. S. Neal, and Bettie Sarr, who, according to Bonacker, had the belief that every thing in life had something to do with art.

Bonacker grew up in Illinois and moved to Springfield in 1960. She received her B.A. in 1981 at Drury College in Springfield. She went on

to continue her education at the University of Illinois and received her master's in fine arts in 1983 so she would be "better suited to teach."

She believes she has made the right decision in going back to school in order to gain proper credentials to teach.

Although most of the students are all from the Midwest, personally she and a few.

"I like to build the relationship," she said. "I want to be able to help the students in order to be a good resource to the students."

Bonacker has a son, Christopher, who

I studied quite a bit about it before I went, so I pretty much knew what I was looking at."

Bonacker is on the board of directors at the Southwest Missouri Indian Center in Springfield. The center specializes in counseling and assisting Native Americans with any problems they may have.

She also has questions about the center, trying to learn the center's history, the center also sponsors in psychology, or training the family tree.

She also is a sponsor of the Art League at Southern. It has weekly meetings in which the students participate in a variety of activities. The students also prepare art exhibits where they display some of their work.

Through her years in teaching and research, she remembers one quote particularly well that goes along with her philosophy that art plays a role in life.

The quote was by the artist Bettie Sarr, who after asking her about art, being a mother and an artist, replied, "I didn't know there was a difference."

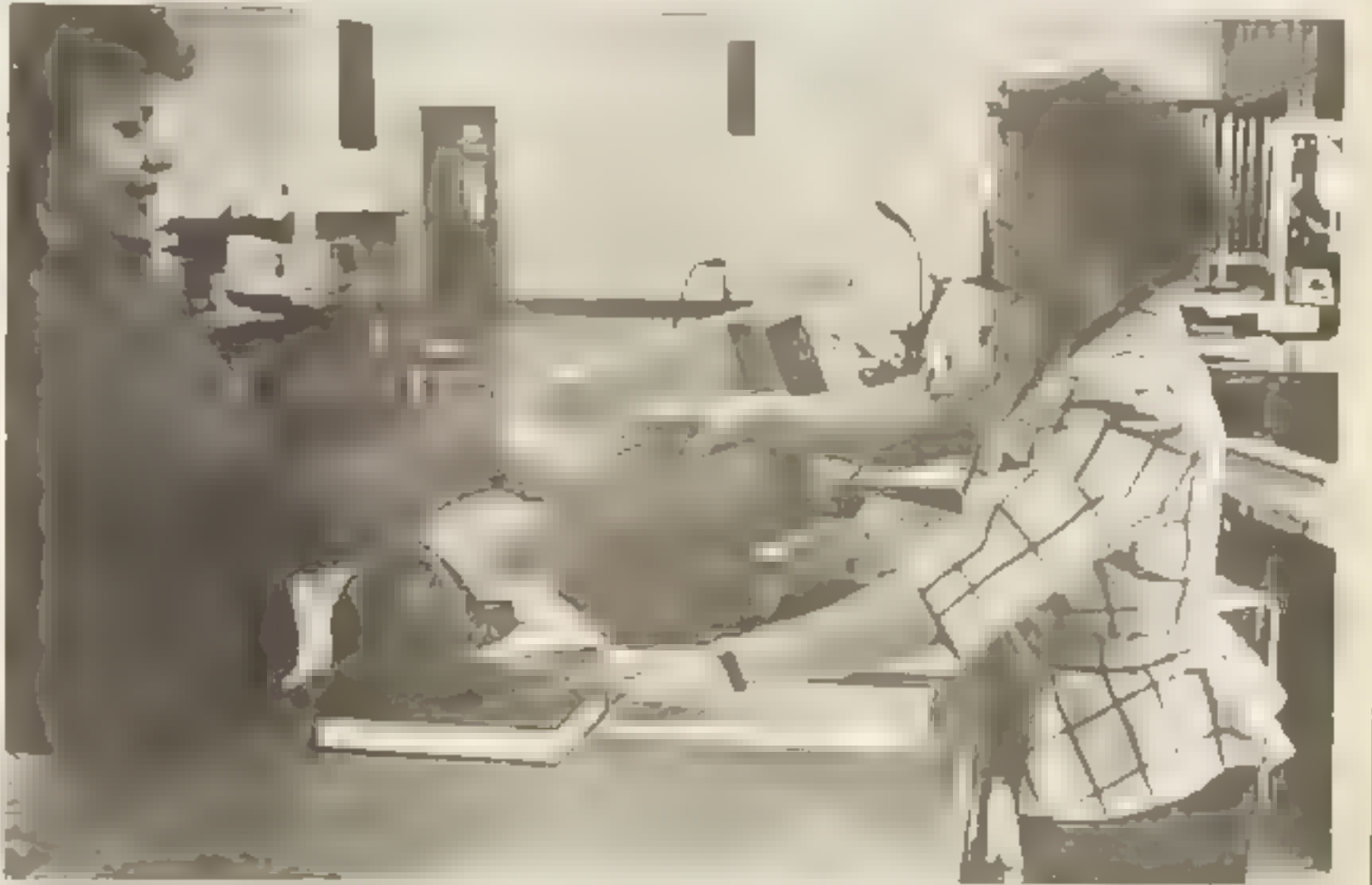
—Joyce Bonacker, instructor art history

"It is a very intimate relationship between the instructor and the student. The students are all trying to develop personal style and vision. It takes time to build the relationship, so I am having to be alert for signals in order to be a good resource to the students."

Through her years in teaching and research, she remembers one quote particularly well that goes along with her philosophy that art plays a role in life.

The quote was by the artist Bettie Sarr, who after asking her about art, being a mother and an artist, replied, "I didn't know there was a difference."

## KEEPER OF THE BOOKS



Cindi Spencer, circulation clerk at Spiva Library, is one of 13 full-time employees at the library. Spencer says she knows more than 500 people by their names and recognizes nearly everyone who comes in.

# Spencer checks out more than 200 Southern students each day

## Circulation clerk enjoys friendly Spiva Library atmosphere

JANNE ELLIFF  
CHART REPORTER

A familiar face to many Missouri Southern students is Cindi Spencer, circulation clerk at Spiva Library.

Spencer is one of 13 full-time employees at the library.

"It's a fun, friendly, helpful place," she said.

Spencer said an automatic counter tracks the number of students entering the library each day.

"I help approximately 200 to 400 books each day," she said. "I know at least 500 people by their names."

Spencer began working in the library in March 1990 upon coming to Missouri Southern to finish her education. She helps students on the main floor

with the LION computer and direct them to the various sections of the library. I particularly enjoy the people I work with, the hours, and the students," she said.

When Spencer is not working at the library, she enjoys attending Kansas City Chiefs games, shopping, cooking, swimming, and gardening. Although her husband has Chiefs season tickets, she does not go as much because of her youngest son. Much of Spencer's time is taken up by her children's extracurricular activities: baseball, basketball, football and soccer.

Spencer grew up in Ottawa, Kan., and graduated from Webb City High School. She now lives in Carthage with her family. She and her husband Scott, have three children: April, 10, Brett, 5, and Clint, 1. The family is completed by Jaky, a black

lab, and Samantha, a strawberry-colored cocker. Scott Spencer works as the material quality control technician at Display Technologies in Carthage.

Spencer plans to finish her bachelor of arts degree in finance in the spring of 1992.

"I chose finance because I find it to be an interesting subject," she said.

Being a working wife and mother, Spencer said she relates to the concern of balancing a career and a family.

"I really admire the wife of Bill Clinton," Spencer said while discussing politics. She calls Hillary Clinton a strong-minded, intelligent person.

"If I could be anyone in the world, I would be Kevin Costner's wife," she said. "He is good looking and rich. I like him for the obnoxiousness."

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## FIRE IT IN THERE



Senior pitcher Cheryl Kopt hurls the ball toward the plate during Saturday's championship game in the Lady Lions/U.S. Cellular Classic. Kopt threw a shutout to defeat the Bearkittens of NW Missouri.

## ►SOFTBALL

## Clarke runs record to 18-0

## Team to play three at CMSU

By STACY CAMPBELL  
SPORTS EDITOR

A no-hitter tournament champion ship will be on the mind of the Lady Lions softball team when it goes to play in the Central Missouri State University Invitational tomorrow.

Southern meets Southwest Baptist University at 10 a.m. Quincy College at 1 p.m. and Wayne State (Mich.) at 4 p.m. A single elimination tournament will be played Saturday.

The opponent are familiar ones to the Lady Lions.

"We have played SBU three times now and you hate to lose," said Coach Pat Lapira. "We beat Quincy in our tournament and Wayne State in Florida."

Senior catcher Diane Miller knows the title will not be an easy one to win.

"It's a good tournament with a lot of competition," she said. Wayne State is second in our region, ranked 16th in the nation and is probably the toughest competition.

SBU-Edwardsville is in our region and Central Oklahoma I feel should definitely be ranked.

Southern ranked third in the first national poll, topped its record to 18-0 and is in the conference with two victories Tuesday.

Junior Katrina Marshall knocked home three runs en route to a 6-0 blanking of SBU. Six players had two hits and six had 13-hit attack.

Sophomore Andrea Hadley moved to 14th in the season with a six-hitter and posted three strikeouts.

In the second game, Southern blanked Quincy College in the eighth inning to even the record at 1-1. Leah Ingram doubled home Marshall for the winning run in the eighth. Marshall

reached base on a single and advanced to second on a groundout.

Sophomore Andrea Clarke picked up her 18th win of the season without defeat giving up no hits in going the distance.

"We haven't been behind all year and it was a good test to see how we reacted," Lapira said. "It was a great game with both hitting and solid pitching and defense."

She is pleased with the team's performance so far this season.

"We have had a great year," she said. "30-0 is a great record in softball or baseball. It has been a combination of pitching, solid defense and a lot of hitters."

Miller agreed the offense has been a minor key.

The offense has been very consistent and when the defense was struggling we were able to overcome it," she said. "Definitely the great thing is that Andrea has had help, and the pitchers have really come around."

## ►SOCCER

## Greenlee fills slot

New coach plans smooth transition

By CHAD HAYWORTH  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

For the second time in three years, the head soccer coaching position has been offered to George Greenlee, assistant professor of English.

This time, he accepted. "We went through this three years ago when Jack Spurlin retired," said Jim Frazier, men's athletic director. "At that time, Mr. Greenlee wasn't available."

Greenlee replaces Scott Poertner who resigned to take the soccer coaching position at Blue Springs South High School. Greenlee plans to make the coaching change as smooth as possible.

Because of the transition, I plan to keep it simple until we know where we want to go," he said. "This fall, we will play conservatively."

Greenlee will continue to teach a full load of classes, coaching only on a part-time basis. He will receive \$1,700 per season, the same salary as Poertner.

"I want to have the best program we can have with the situation we have," Greenlee said. "Coach [Hall] Bodon [former Southern coach] had a great program without a great deal of money or traveling and without a huge budget."

Budget woes have dogged the program for some time, and Frazier said the money problems have been his main concern with the soccer team.

"The budget is a real big problem, the problem," he said. "The soccer team must stay within budget and that may require limiting travel to 200 miles."

Currently, next year's schedule has 13 games, but Greenlee hopes to add a few more.

Frazier said he was the best choice for the program.

Scott Poertner did a great job under adverse conditions," he said. "But with his resignation, it was important to give stability to the soccer program. We got someone who did just that."

Greenlee said he is anxious to get started in his new job and hopes to start recruiting for next season.

"Scott had been talking to six or eight people," he said. "Right now we are going to recontact those people under the new circumstances."

Because Southern cannot play enough NCAA Division II school, the team cannot qualify for any post-season tournaments.

His main concern and quite honestly the players' main concern is that there is no plumb at the end of the season," Greenlee said.

He said he hopes because of Joplin's geographic location Southern eventually can plan a tournament that would attract the top teams in the region.

Joplin is a good spot for a tournament, Greenlee said. "But more importantly, we want to have a program the school can be proud of."

## ►TENNIS

## Southern knocks off Drury despite forfeits

## 3 matches on tap for Bodine's crew

By STACY CAMPBELL  
SPORTS EDITOR

Improving on a 7-3 mark will be the emphasis for the Lady Lions tennis team during action tomorrow and Saturday.

The University of Missouri-Kansas City invades Southern at 1 p.m. tomorrow. Then Saturday at 9:30 a.m. the Lady Lions host Northeastern (Okla.) State and at 1:30 p.m. Oral Roberts University.

Georgina Bodine, head coach, thinks the matches will be a challenge for the team.

UMKC has two freshmen at the No. 1 and No. 2 positions from Carthage who are very good," she said. "We beat Northeastern State 7-2 earlier this season, but they are a much improved team."

"We played Oral Roberts in the fall and beat them, but they forfeited two matches to us."

Forfeiting is something the Lady Lions have had to learn to overcome.

Tuesday Southern defeated Drury 7-2, with the only losses coming by forfeit at No. 5 singles and No. 3 doubles.

Senior Sarah Poole raised her record to 5-5 with a 6-4, 6-2 victory. Senior Melissa Woods, 7-3, won 6-7, 6-2. Freshman Misty Braswell, 5-5, rebounded from a 6-4 loss in the first set with 6-4, 6-3 wins, and junior Diane Hoch won 6-1, 6-3 to improve to a team-best 9-1. Sophomore Kendal Cottrell rounded out the singles action with a 6-4, 6-0

victory.

In doubles action, the team of Poole and Braswell won 8-4, 7-5. They are 5-2 on the year, and Woods and Hoch 7-0 won 6-2, 6-2.

Southern was playing without juniors Angie Mayberry and Lori Housh. Mayberry has been out four weeks and hopes to get back into action by Monday if she receives doctor's clearance. Housh was unable to make the trip.

Bodine was happy with the way the team performed.

"We did really well," she said. "Our doubles teams have come to gether and are set now."

Our season is halfway through and we have done well. We missed Angie [Mayberry] and had to forfeit some matches because of that."

Bodine said the whole team has shown good ability throughout the first half of the season.

Sarah Poole is playing well in every part of her game and in every match, but there is just a lot of great players at No. 1," she said. "Melissa is having a good season and Diane has the best record on the team."

Misty is learning what it is like to play college tennis, and she is finding out every match you have to be physically as well as mentally ready. Cottrell is doing well, but with the injuries at No. 1 it has not been consistent."

Southern currently stands at 4-2 in the conference race with the losses coming to Washburn and Northeast Missouri State University.

"Washburn is a real good team," Bodine said. "Northeast beat us, but I think they were just better on that given day."

## ►TRACK AND FIELD

## Split squads perform well

By NICK COBLE  
STAFF WRITER

In an effort to cover more ground, the Missouri Southern track team split its squad during last weekend's competition.

Despite the lack of a full team, a partial Southern squad finished as one out of seven teams. Southwest Baptist University in Bolivar.

Junior Nelsinger and Stacey Campbell finished first and second respectively in the 1,500-meter run. Scott Tarnawiecki took second in the 100 dash (10.76) and the triple jump (45-0-0).

Doug Martin finished third in the discus (101-33) and Robert Rosenbaum was third in the steeplechase (10:00). Higgins overvulnerable was third in the 800 dash (1:59) and Matt Houck was third in the shot put (45-8).

In the women's squad, Brenda Booth won the 5,000 run (19:02) and Robyn Reece was first in the 400 dash (1:11).

The men's member of the squad traveled to the Arkansas Invitational in Fayetteville. Jason Riddle finished seventh in the 1,500 (13:55) and 10th in the 3,000 run (8:29). Don McCubbin had a personal best in the 800 (1:44) and fourth (1:54). Joe Wood was eighth in the steeplechase (9:47).

We had some people perform against some tough competition," said Coach Tom Rutledge. "We split our group and still almost won. It showed our kids that our freshmen are better than other freshmen."

In earlier competition, Debbie Williams made it to the final round of competition at the AAU. In the Nationals March 13-14 in Ann Arbor, Mich., Williams took eighth in the

400 dash with a time of 57 seconds.

It wasn't what I wanted, but I was happy that I went to nationals," she said.

It was an OK track, but the curves were longer than the straightaways. Being long-legged, I wasn't able to utilize the straightaways."

Williams is currently sidelined with an iliotibial band injury that may result in her being redshirted for the remainder of the season.

Southern will host its first meet of the season tomorrow at the MSSC Crossroads Invitational. Twelve colleges are scheduled to attend. Field events begin at 1 p.m. with running events at 2 p.m.

In addition, Southern will host a field of 22 high school teams Saturday. High school competition begins at noon; running events start at 1 p.m.

## ►GOLF

## Lions finish distant 10th

By JEFFREY SLATTON  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Although playing with a young squad this season, the Missouri Southern golf team had high expectation entering the Missouri Intercollegiate Tournament at Tan-Tar-A Monday and Tuesday.

But its hopes were crushed in a disappointing 10th-place finish out of the 20-team field.

"I thought we could use this tournament as a barometer for the remainder of the season," said Coach Bill Cox. "But I know we are not as bad as we played."

The Lions shot 661 in the two-day tournament. 24 shots behind first-place University of Missouri-St. Louis. Five other MIAA schools placed higher than Southern in the tournament.

ment is that we were hurt," Cox said. "I can't believe it."

Southern was led by sophomore Michael Pace, a transfer from the University of Arkansas. Pace's two-day total of 152 was good enough for fourth place overall.

Cox said the cure for the team's woes starts immediately with practice.

We are going to work very hard this week on our physical and mental game," he said. "Mainly on our mental game."

Monday and Tuesday the Lions will compete in the William Jewell College Midlands Invitational in Liberty. Cox said the team's practice this week will prepare it for the tournament.

We're going to work our tannies off this week," he said. "I hope I never have to experience anything like that again."

## Intramural Sports

## Co-Ed Softball

## Upcoming Games

Thurs. April 9

3:00 Untouchables vs Dana's Kids  
Sigma Pi vs Lounge Lizards  
AK's vs REEB

4:00 Lounge Lizards vs REEB  
Sigma Pi vs Untouchables  
AK's vs Dana's Kids

## Tennis Singles Champion

Tamon Paige

Thurs. April 16

5:00 TBA's vs AK's  
Untouchables vs REEB

4:00 TBA's vs Untouchables  
Lounge Lizards vs Dana's Kids

Tues. April 14

3:00 The Silverbullet vs Eradicators  
The Shockers vs Epsilon

4:00 The Silverbullet vs The Shockers  
The Schwingstors vs It's The Shoes



JEFFREY SLATTON

## Graduate is reason we're here

Whatever happens, staying in school is the only way to get ahead.

Over the last 10 years, coaches have been chasing after winning percentages over graduation percentages.

Now we have Shaquille O'Neal, a "superstar" basketball player from Louisiana State University. Yes, O'Neal is a great shot, but does that make him the greatest college player and professional prospect of all time?

No. Not No way, Jose.

Listen up, Shaq. I am a national champion. I have won in his career. LSU?

None. Zip. Zilch. Zero.

So, is he ready for the NBA? Basketball Association of America?

LSU Coach Dale Brown says O'Neal has been pushed, mugged, taunted, hung over everything short of raped. He also says O'Neal is going to hurt in college and that he has his chances to make millions of dollars in the NBA.

Whoa, time out.

I thought he was supposed to be going to college to get a degree. What happens if Shaq goes into the NBA and gets never able to play basketball again? Experts used to say he would be over because he wouldn't have an education.

Brown answers that by saying O'Neal can go to school after his pro career finishes his education.

But will he? Detroit Pistons guard and former University of Indiana basketball player Thomas did just that. After winning the NCAA championship in 1981 he went pro, but went to school during the summer. He completed his degree, just as promised his mother he would.

But will O'Neal?

I think Thomas' case is extraordinary. I don't think O'Neal wants to do anything but play in the NBA. I don't think he had plans when he came to school more than a year or so.

Brown has a history of great players turn professional without getting a degree. A prime example is Chris Jackson.

He burst onto the college scene scoring mega-points for a couple of years ago. But he was a great sophomore year, before he went to the Denver Nuggets of the NBA. Just think if Jackson stayed this year to play for O'Neal.

I'm not saying they are definitely not the national champions, but they certainly would be a strong contender to repeat. Speaking of Duke, let's

take a good example of staying in school and having a great career. Example No. 1. Danny Manning. He has not turned out to be a great professional player, but was a great college player. He led his team to the Final Four.

During Ferry's senior year, another player became a player. That player was the man named Christian Laettner. He stayed all four years, led Duke to the Final Four and winning the national championship the final two years.

Same process, he became the best player in the country. The right, Laettner. Not O'Neal.

This year's Duke team has another freshman role player who could one day be player of the year: Cherokee Parks. What for him to be the best player a couple of years when he is a graduate from college.

Even Southern has a player Simpson is talking about. A professional basketball player completing his degree. At Simpson stayed in for his last years of eligibility and may play his fifth year for the football team.

Get that degree, Kenzie. The reason we are all here.

Shame on Shaq. I just hope he doesn't get hurt.



## BACK IN TIME



Shortstop Scott Madden slides headfirst back into first base during the Lions' 7-2 win over Missouri-Rolla.

## SPRING FOOTBALL

## Three stand out in scrimmage

Lantz looks to MIAA all-conference players for leadership

By JEFFREY SLATTON  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Although Saturday's scrimmage did not tell him much about the upcoming football season, Coach Lantz said he was impressed with several individual performances. "Matt Cook, Rod Smith, and Karl [Lantz] really looked good," Southern coach said. "We have four first all-conference players on the team and they need to be leaders." Smith, Cook, John Buchanan, and Jay Pride made first-team all-conference last year.

long way from where we were last fall. I promise you that."

The Lions completed the 1991 season with an 11-3 record, losing only to national champion Pittsburg State University, Portland State University, and Northeast Missouri State University.

Because of graduation, one possible problem area for the Lions may be the offensive line. Lantz said it is still too early to give a report of the unit's progress.

"I really can't comment on any linemen because we have to look at the films," he said.

In the game the Lions passed more than they ran, but could not do much against the defense. Lantz said the passing attack should come as no surprise to Southern fans. "We were seventh in the nation in

passing last year," he said. "We throw the football."

Lantz said the most negative thing about the scrimmage had to be as many as 10 dropped passes by the receiver and tight ends.

"Our receivers could be one of our strongest areas on our team," he said. "That's the most disappointing area right now."

I feel like they let the offense down."

Much of the pre-season hype has surrounded Southern's basketball standout Kenny Simpson's attempt to play tight end for the Lions next fall.

"At this point, he is doing probably about as well as can be expected," Lantz said. "He has to learn to get because he hasn't played in seven years."

## BASEBALL

## 16-game streak ends

By ROD SHETLER  
STAFF WRITER

After spending the season losing five of their first 16 games, the baseball Lions finally got their first win for the season.

Southern (12-1) won 7-2 in the MIAA, having won 12 of 13 games. A stretch of 16 wins in a row fell three wins short of last season's MIAA record-setting streak.

The Lions' winning streak was yesterday, topping Missouri Western 11-3 in St. Joseph. Junior Gary Cook, who was named the fourth to receive the MIAA Player of the Year award, hit a home run.

Shooting Scott Madden (15) scored three runs batted in, and three runs scored.

Southern swept a doubleheader from Washburn University 10-1, 6-4 and 7-0. Mike Ashmore (4-0) got

the first win for the Lions as Todd Lantz pitched his fifth save.

Darryl Gatties, 2-1, who came in to pitch after Ryan [Lantz] was in the bullpen, pitched on the second game, and the three hits of designated hitter Mark Essary.

Southern opened up MIAA South Division play with a pair of three-game sweeps at the expense of Lincoln University and Pittsburg State University.

The Lions played host to the University of Missouri-Rolla last weekend with hopes of another conference sweep. The Miners jumped on Pittman and came away with a 7-5 upset in the series opener.

The Lions bounced back to take the final two games of the conference series, 10-8 and 7-2.

We were very lucky to get two of three games this weekend, third baseman Bryan Larson hit his 28-game hitting streak

and an end in the final game Sunday. The streak tied the third longest in NCAA Division II baseball history and fell five games short of the record.

We just came out really flat in the [MIAA] of the ballgames. Larson said. They didn't really overwhelm us, and we gave them plenty of chances to score.

Southern still holds on to first place in the MIAA South Division, a game and a half ahead of second-place University of Missouri-St. Louis.

The Lions will take on the Rivermen tomorrow to begin a three-game series at St. Louis. The teams will play a single game tomorrow at 7:30 p.m. and a doubleheader on Saturday beginning at noon.

Southern will play its final home game Tuesday against Oral Roberts University. The game begins at 4 p.m. Joe Becker stands out.

## SPRING FOOTBALL

## Simpson tackles new sport

By STACY CAMPBELL  
SPORTS EDITOR

One of the 50 players participating in spring football practices is a new face in the football program, but not to Southern's athletic ranks.

Kenny Simpson, 1991-92 MIAA most valuable player and a third team All-American selection by *Basketball Times*, joins the team after four years of collegiate basketball. According to NCAA rules, he has one more year of eligibility in another sport.

"An athlete has five years to complete school and still compete in athletics," said Carey Beckley, Southern's NCAA compliance officer. "But they can only compete in one sport four years."

Simpson, a tight end, decided to give football a chance for two

main reasons.

"I decided to play because of the fact I won't meet my graduation requirements in four years," he said. Also, Coach [Jon] Lantz offered me the opportunity to meet those requirements as well as contribute to Southern in another sport."

Simpson hopes to be able to help the team with his leadership.

I think I can show leadership and winning tradition coming from a successful basketball season," he said. "These guys know their program has to be pretty good, and I want to be part of that."

Simpson, who has not played since his freshman year of high school, said he has been his own worst enemy during the first week of the half.

"It's been great so far," he said. The only problem I get

frustrated with myself and am rushing myself to learn everything in a week.

"Learning a new sport all over again is harder than the competition on the field."

Simpson still has basketball on his mind, however.

"Coach Lantz and I have an agreement that I try out during spring ball and still play basketball because I am still trying to get into a pro league," he said.

There are a number of possibilities for Simpson in basketball.

"Coach [Robert] Corn and I have talked, and he doesn't see any reason I can't get into one of the smaller leagues like the CBA, 6-foot 5 and under league, WBL, or possibly overseas," he said.

Simpson is going to WBL camp in June and hopes to know of any other possibilities in a few weeks.

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## Sports Page

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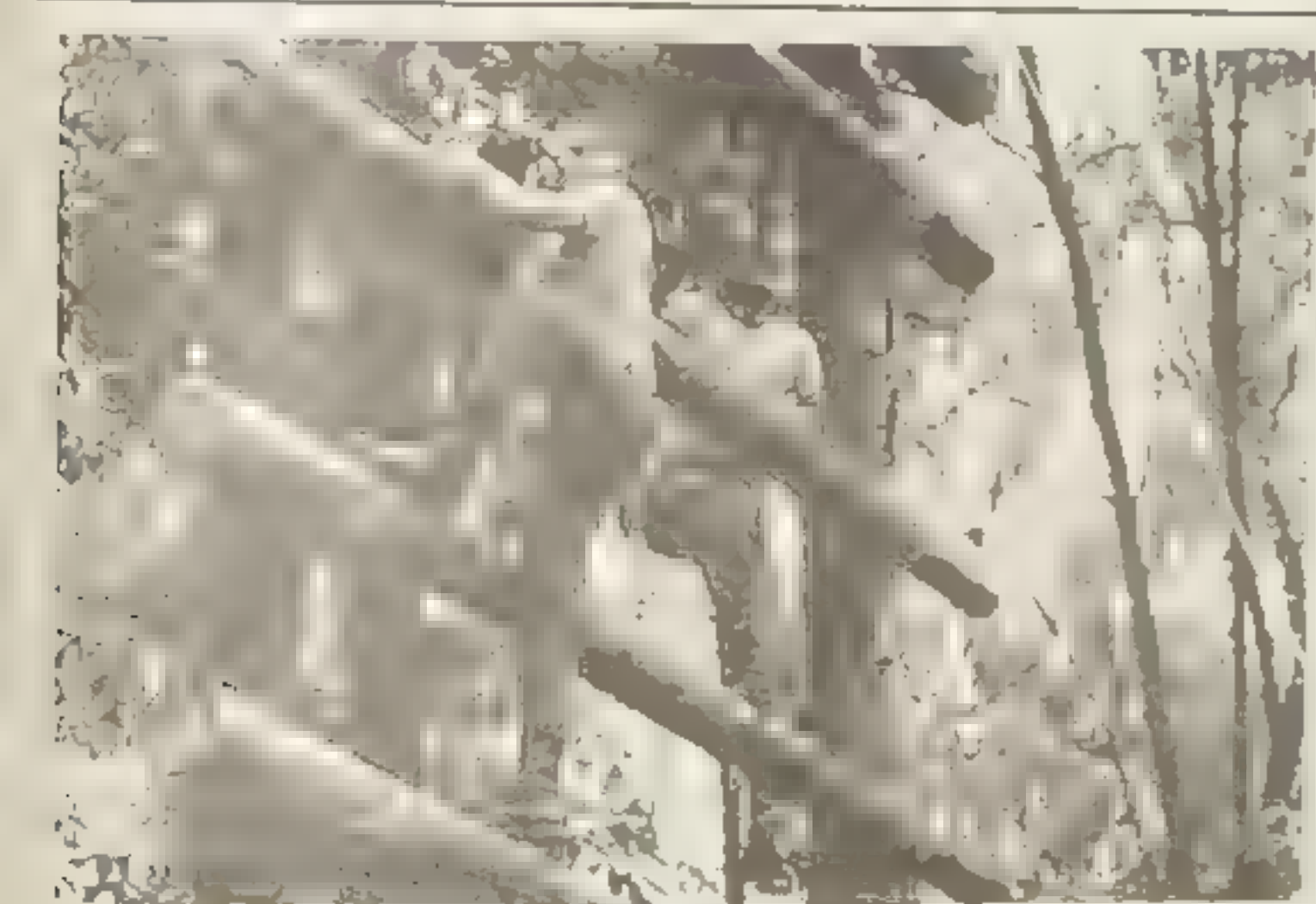
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# THE CHART

SECTION B

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1992



## AIDS

Area teens offer up  
their views on AIDS

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groups

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Personal accounts  
of life with AIDS

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New drugs,  
fighting AIDS

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# SLEEPING WITH THE ENEMY

## ► AIDS TRANSMISSION

### Myths are just that Misconceptions about HIV virus abound

By **HONEY SCOTT**  
STAFF WRITER

There are many misconceptions about how people can acquire AIDS. Some believe they can get it from casual contact; however, all research on the virus states that they can get it only through semen, vaginal secretions, blood, urine, and saliva.

People cannot get AIDS from sitting next to or touching someone, by shaking hands, or from a social kiss. Nor can they get it from using restrooms, water fountains, or telephones. They cannot get it from eating in a restaurant or sharing food, plates, cups, or utensils. And they cannot get it from being bitten by mosquitoes or any insect.

People also cannot get AIDS from caring for a person with the disease while following proper procedures, such as using disposable gloves, cleaning up blood spills promptly, and avoiding punctures from injectable needles.

Another misconception is that people can get AIDS from donating blood; this is also inaccurate. Blood donation centers use only sterile

needles, syringes, and containers. In addition, a test that detects antibodies for AIDS in the blood has been in use since 1985 at the nation's blood centers to screen all donated blood and plasma. The infected blood is discarded, thus nearly eliminating the possibility of getting AIDS through blood transfusions or products.

The biggest misunderstanding that Laura Hurn, registered nurse and 12-year Jasper County Health Department employee, has come across involves the testing. Many people do not realize that the virus lies dormant for about three months before it can be detected.

"They aren't aware of the window," she said. "Time can range from six weeks to six months. It is unknown when they will develop [full-blown AIDS]."

Hurn said counseling prior to testing is required in Missouri by law.

"The counseling includes discussion of the confidentiality, type of testing on the bloodwork, and the meaning of the results," she said.

Please turn to  
**Myths, page 7**

## LESSENING AIDS YOUR RISK

• **DON'T DO IT:** Abstinence may be unrealistic, but it's the only thing that is completely foolproof.

• **WEAR PROTECTION:** A latex condom should be used during vaginal, anal, or oral sex and never reused. If you use a lubricant, make sure it is water based. Oil-based lubricants (like Vaseline) leave condoms vulnerable to breakage. Males receiving oral sex should wear a condom; if the woman is the recipient, she should use a dental dam (a flat latex device handheld over the vagina).

• **USE SPERMICIDES WITH CONDOMS:** Spermicides can kill sexually transmittable germs when a condom breaks or leaks.

• **BE MONOGAMOUS:** Mutual monogamy is far preferable to having multiple partners, but you're still having sex with everybody your partner has ever slept with. If you intend to have unprotected sex, both partners should be tested for HIV and other STDs, then retested six months later, before proceeding.

• **AVOID ANAL SEX:** It's the riskiest method of intercourse. Blood vessels lining the anus and rectum are easier to rupture, giving HIV a direct passageway to the bloodstream.

Source: Newsweek  
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

## ► UNDERSTANDING AIDS

### Beliefs differ on AIDS virus Students' concepts of disease not fully accurate

By **STACY CAMPBELL**  
SPORTS EDITOR

One of the most misunderstood aspects of AIDS is the transmission of the disease.

"There is a lot of hysteria about it," said Marty Conklin, head athletic trainer at Missouri Southern. "Any time you're talking about a disease that is 100 percent fatal—a death sentence—then people will react and sometimes overreact because they do not want to have any risk."

Some of the common misunderstandings are that the disease is transmitted through social contact such as eating dinner with someone, kissing, living with someone, and using public drinking fountains or toilets.

Conklin said these myths are starting to vanish from society.

"As people become better educated, some fears are being laid to rest," he said. "People are understanding it is primarily a sexual

disease along with blood-to-blood contact and IV drug use."

One of the other common misconceptions is that AIDS is a homosexual disease.

"People think they are not at risk if they are not a homosexual," said Harold Bensch, director of the Greene County Health Department.

Some students at Missouri Southern believe they understand the transmission of the disease.

"I feel I know how AIDS is transmitted," said Kelly Phillips, freshman undecided. "I know it is transmitted through open cuts and blood-to-blood contact, and things of that sort."

Wallace Wilson, freshman art major, has a different view of the disease.

"I realize that it is not a plague sent from God to get us," he said.

AIDS is not a "hearty" disease, according to Conklin.

"It dies very rapidly once outside the body," he said. "The virus is very puny, if you will."

The virus is destroyed by bright light, and heat, helping people to realize more how much risk they are at.

"It is not an air-borne disease," Bensch said. "That is why you can get it from door knobs, shaking hands, or other casual contact."

The virus is killed by a number of items once outside the body, Conklin said.

"They (researchers) have found that about anything outside the body kills it, even Coca-Cola," said Bensch. "Bleach, alcohol, and hydrogen peroxide are very effective."

Exactly how long the disease lies dormant once it is outside the body still puzzles scientists.

"It boils down to the fact that there are not many infections per CC of blood," Conklin said. "In one study, they increased the number of infectious units by about a million, and the disease tested like

Please turn to  
**Students, page 10**

## ► PROTECTION

### 'There is no safe sex' Condoms no guarantee against AIDS

By **STACY CAMPBELL**  
SPORTS EDITOR

Safe sex does not exist, according to Harold Bensch, director of the Greene County Health Department.

"There is no safe sex," he said. "Abstinence is the only safe sex. A condom is safer, but not totally safe."

Safe or safer sex practices are put in two different categories—prevention and protection.

Abstinence is prevention, and a condom is thought of as only a device for protection.

"A condom is like wearing a seat belt," said Marty Conklin, head athletic trainer at Missouri Southern. "It is the smart thing to do, but it is not 100 percent effective."

"A condom could save your life, but you could be one of those poor, unlucky souls who the condom ruptures on and you get contact with HIV."

Conklin said only two ways of practicing safe sex exist—abstinence and a variety of other methods of protection.

"Ideally, if you are not going to

practice abstinence, the best thing to do is find that special person and refrain from all sexual behavior for six months," he said. "After that, get tested for AIDS. If you are both negative, then as long as you remain faithful and monogamous, you can have some degree of protection."

Another protective device is to limit sexual partners and encounters and use a condom, but Conklin said this still is risky.

"You have to hope the numbers game doesn't catch up with you and your number does not get picked," he said. "The more sexual encounters one has becomes like playing Russian Roulette. It will eventually get you."

The final mode in the protection category is to stay away from IV drug use and promote blood safety.

At least one student has found a way to eliminate any risk of obtaining AIDS.

"I practice abstinence," said Brad Sitton, freshman business major.

Others use different techniques.

"I practice safe sex by using a condom," said a freshman criminal justice major.

## AIDS, drug use: Twin epidemics

One-third of all U.S. AIDS cases are related to intravenous drug use. How AIDS cases linked to drug use has risen by gender, race and ethnicity.

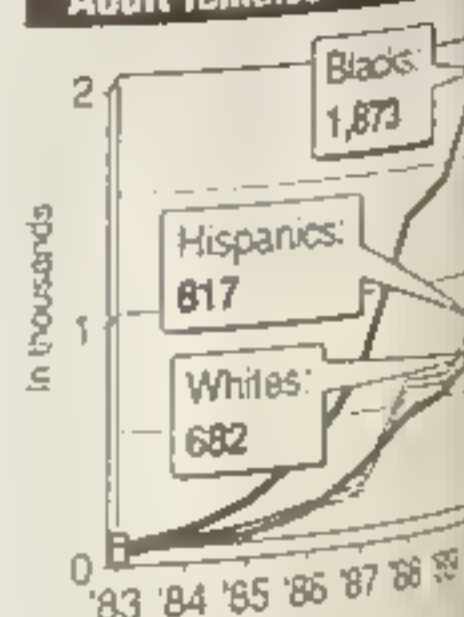
### Adult males



Native Americans: 54 total cases since 1983

Asian-Americans: 56 total cases

### Adult females



Native Americans: 21 total cases since 1983

Asian-Americans: 25 total cases

\* Includes intravenous drug use, heterosexual, male homosexual and bisexual contact and intravenous drug use, and heterosexual sex with intravenous drug user

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, National Commission on AIDS

## ON THE COVER

A 34-year-old junior psychology major, diagnosed with AIDS two years ago, casts his shadow over the Missouri Southern campus. See related story, page 9.

Photo by Chad Hayworth



# Local hotline answers difficult questions

## NATIONAL HOTLINE AIDS

### Calls swell after Magic Johnson comes forward

By P.J. GRAHAM

DEPUTY EDITOR

Hotline workers in the state are finding that many people still do not completely understand how AIDS is spread.

"We even have a few calls like 'I have sex and not get it?'" Cheryl Tullis, director of the Four State Community Aids Project, which operates a hotline in Joplin, said. "It's not a 24-hour hotline, but anyone who leaves a message will be answered. Tullis

said most of the hotline work is referring callers to other organizations and resources and just giving information about the virus.

The Missouri AIDS Hotline also receives many calls concerning how the disease is spread.

"We get a lot of questions about where to be tested and a lot on transmission," said Dee Finley, who works on the Missouri AIDS Hotline.

The hotline is organized by the Missouri Department of Health's Bureau of AIDS Prevention. Finley, information/services coordinator for the bureau, said the hotline is mainly an informational one. It received 818 calls in the last three months of 1991. She said other questions referred to symptoms of the disease and educational resources.

The hotline (1-800-533-AIDS) is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Anyone

calling during off hours is referred to the National AIDS Hotline (1-800-342-AIDS).

St. Louis harbors the AIDS Information Hotline (1-314-367-8400). One hotline worker, who asked to remain anonymous, agrees that people are confused about the disease.

"We get a lot of questions about what is safe sex," he said. "A lot of people still don't understand the means of transmission."

Mike Stancil, education coordinator for the St. Louis hotline, said the Magic Johnson case changed the hotline's calls.

"Normally, 60 to 65 percent of our callers are heterosexuals," he said. "When the Magic Johnson thing came about, the hotline went almost 100 percent heterosexual."

Stancil said slightly more males than females call the hotline. Besides

ways of transmission, testing sites and general questions are the next two most often-asked questions. Stancil said some areas may not find the hotline as serviceable as others.

"We do get calls from rural areas," he said. "But, unfortunately, we don't have an 800 number."

The hotline's workers undergo a training of two weekends and three

audits—or three times answering calls with a veteran hotline worker. Most hotlines have training for their workers.

Stancil said the number of calls fluctuate.

Please turn to  
**Hotline, page 12**

## TESTING

### Joplin screening kept confidential

#### Springfield, St. Louis, Kansas City offer anonymous testing

By CHRISTY MYERS

DEPUTY WRITER

That is required to be tested for AIDS is a blood sample. According to Donna Stokes, control coordinator at St. Louis Regional Medical Center, testing can be done at any hospital, laboratory, or the Joplin Health Department.

"Testing done in Joplin is confidential, but your name will be associated with the test results," Stokes said. "If by some chance you test positive, the results will be reported."

Other places in Missouri offer anonymous testing: Springfield, Kansas City, and St. Louis. Those going to a hospital for a test must get a physician's order.

The tests approximately \$50 to \$60 and are tested through St. John's."

A person has to give informed consent before being tested for

AIDS. This means giving written or verbal consent beforehand.

"Missouri law requires a person to receive some type of counseling before they have the blood test done," Stokes said. "During the counseling, we give them information about risk factors and disease transmission."

"We let them know the test results are confidential, but that they still show on their medical record. We also let them know about a window period."

The window period is a period of 90 days when a person can test negative, but still carry the virus.

"Once the person has an understanding of all the risk factors involved, they can give written consent and we can run the blood test," Stokes said.

The test itself is run on a blood sample usually taken from the arm. Enough blood is taken for three tests to make sure the results are accurate. It takes 24 hours to receive the test results.

"If a person tests positive for AIDS, we send the results to the Jefferson City Bureau of AIDS," Stokes said. "They retest the blood to determine for sure if the result is positive or negative."

Anyone testing HIV positive will be assisted by a physician. Every person tested will receive counseling. The counseling helps review the transmission and the risk factors associated with AIDS.

Persons who test positive for the virus will receive help from a counselor or a physician on how to deal with AIDS. They also will receive information on nutrition and how to keep themselves as healthy as possible.

"There are support groups that can help HIV-positive patients and family members deal with the situation, such as Four State Community AIDS project," Stokes said.

For more information about the Four State Community AIDS Project, persons may write to P.O. Box 3476 Joplin, MO 64503-3476.

## TESTING

### Department sees increase in tests

By DAWN ADAMSON

DEPUTY EDITOR

Joplin City Health Department is the only certified AIDS testing and counseling service in the area.

"We do the state-certified testing in the southwest Missouri," said Fuhr, clinic manager. "We do 30 to 40 tests a week. The clinic has done AIDS testing probably the last three to four years," he said. "The thing is, so many more. We had a patient, and she was seen

ing maybe five patients a week. Now we're seeing a lot more."

Fuhr said the latest statistics from the Missouri Department of Health indicate that 1.8 percent of those tested in Joplin are HIV positive.

The Joplin clinic provides free confidential testing and counseling.

"What I want to communicate to the students is that we are here and all they have to do is call for an appointment," Fuhr said.

Fuhr and community-health nurses Maggie Holt and Laura Hurn are trained to provide the services.

"There are three of us who pro-

vide counseling and testing. You do have to go through training and testing at the Missouri Department of Health Bureau of AIDS Prevention to receive certification," Fuhr said.

The majority of people tested do so because they want to start a new relationship and want to know they are safe, he said.

"When they come in before the test we do what is called a risk assess-

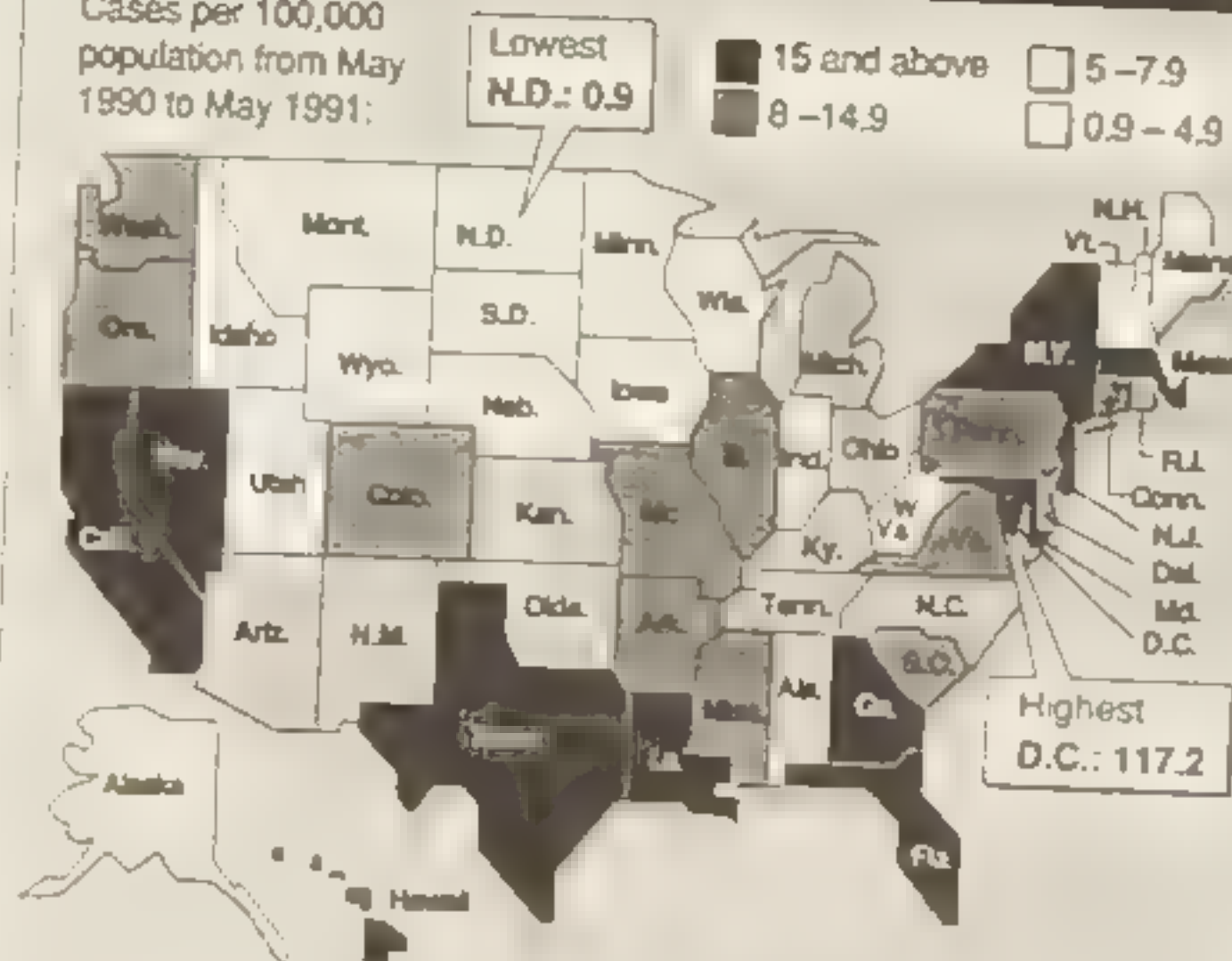
Please turn to  
**Testing, page 13**

### Who has AIDS in the U.S.

Over 174,000 AIDS cases have been reported since the disease was first documented in 1981, more than 110,000 people have died.

#### AIDS cases by state

Cases per 100,000 population from May 1990 to May 1991:

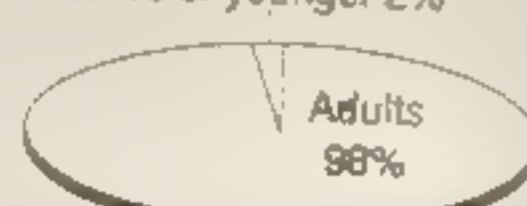
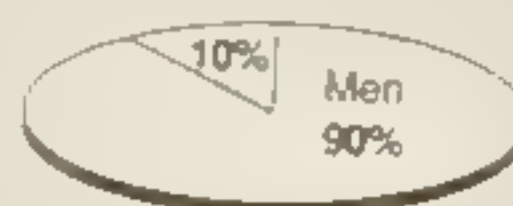


#### Who has AIDS, how transmitted

Percent of 174,893 AIDS cases reported through April 1991:

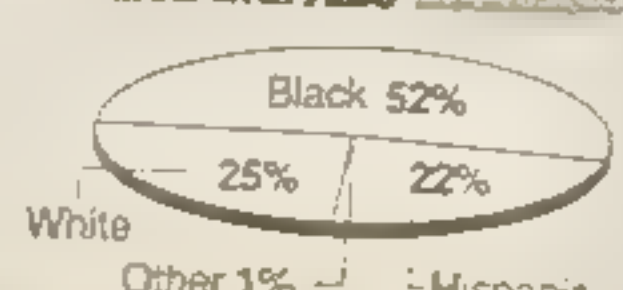
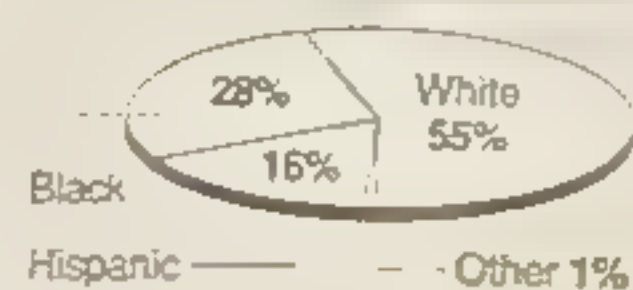
Women

Children 13 or younger 2%



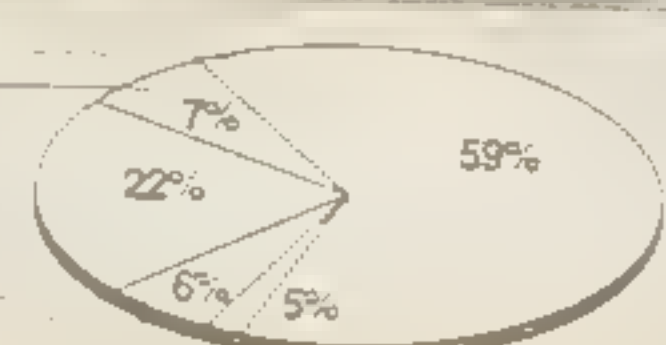
#### Adults with AIDS

#### Children with AIDS



#### How exposed to AIDS

Gay male  
Gay IV drug user  
Heterosexual IV drug user  
Heterosexual contact  
Blood transfusion 2%  
Other



Numbers do not add to 100% due to rounding  
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, AIDS Action Council



## ► ADOLESCENTS AND AIDS

# Teens face life in deadly generation

Parents, media best educators, area youth says

By **SUSAN HOSKINS**  
STAFF WRITER

For some adolescents, growing up in the AIDS generation can be a confusing experience. Rick Utter, counselor at Webb City High School, said teens today are illiterate in issues concerning sex.

"I think the biggest problem with teens today is they have no experience to draw from," he said. "The only way they know [about sex] is from their peers. We as older people assume they know what to do."

Lisa Leake, a junior at Webb City High, said she mostly relied on her peers for the facts of life.

"I mostly learned from school and friends," she said. "My parents gave me books, but I never looked at them."

Utter said the Webb City school system begins sex education in grade schools. However, the district does not offer any classes in the high school. Utter said this is because by the time a child reaches high school, it is too late to educate him or her.

Gary Booth, counselor at Joplin High School, said the R-8 school district has a similar plan. In the ninth grade, the health class covers sexually transmitted diseases. But Booth believes it is the responsibility of parents to educate teens.

"They don't want the hassle," he said. "They don't like to think about it, that their child is doing it."

Aston Whitescarver, a senior at Webb City, said she learned the bulk of her knowledge from her parents and peers.

"I learned from reading magazine articles," she said. "The school hasn't really talked about it. My parents said you shouldn't have it unless you love someone. My parents also taught me that I should be responsible enough to take control of my actions."

Whitescarver said the school does not emphasize sex education enough.

"You learn a little bit if you take the right classes," she said. "But they need to make kids more aware that they can die from casual sex. It can hit close to home. And not just gays have it."

Julie Hodson, a junior at Webb City, agrees with Whitescarver.

"I don't think they should necessarily pass out birth control," she said. "But they should come around and discuss it and maybe pass out pamphlets."

Leake also agrees.

"It is embarrassing to talk about it, but they need to," she said. "It has to start somewhere. If people don't get educated, then it will continue to kill."

Jeremy Dodson, a senior at Carl Junction, also believes school systems should educate students about the severity of the disease.

"They need to keep people more aware of the number of people getting the disease," he said. "A lot of people are starting to forget how bad it is."

Utter believes the handling of sexual politics by teens has changed since he was in the same situation.

"I came through it back in the stage where it was the girl's responsibility to say no," he said. "Nowadays, girls are just as aggressive as boys."

Eric Brodie, a senior at Neosho High School, does not think the AIDS epidemic has changed his dating practices.

"I guess as long as you're safe, it's right," he said. "It really hasn't affected me. You choose wisely who you go out with."

Utter said teens' views on casual sex have not changed since the onset of the AIDS epidemic.

"They have this attitude that it will never happen to me," he said. "I'm sure it (AIDS) has had some effect, but not as much as we would like."

"Scare tactics don't work. We need to build up a person's self-esteem and work at it from that

standpoint."

However, Guyla VanStavern, a senior at Webb City, believes the dangers of the disease have caught some attention.

"I think people are more aware now," she said. "Because of AIDS, people use protection now and are more aware."

Dodson, the Carl Junction senior, also thinks the AIDS virus has affected his philosophy toward casual sex.

"I think it has put a stop to it," he said. "You take more precautions and worry about it a lot."

Utter said the Magic Johnson issue has had a positive effect on students' knowledge of the disease.

"I'm sure they know more about the disease," he said. "There is a lot more knowledge out there, and that's good. We find out more and more every day."

Whitescarver believes the news about Johnson has helped her realize how wide-spread the disease is.

"It's not just scummy people or gay people who get it," she said. "It can happen to anyone. It makes me scared."

Leake, the Webb City junior, believes the publicity concerning Johnson helped her realize the severity of the disease.

"It makes me sorry to realize it can happen to everyday people, too," she said. "With all his fame and for-

tune, if he can contract the disease, then I can, too."

VanStavern believes the news about Magic Johnson helped her become more aware of the AIDS victims.

"It has made me realize that one can get it," she said. "Teens with AIDS are no different. It made me more conscious."

The news of six HIV-positive students in Bogata, Texas, was surprising to Utter.

"I don't think it is an urban disease," he said. "I think it is everywhere. It doesn't surprise me."

Hodson, the Webb City junior, believes the case in Bogata may very well be the future of Webb City.

"It makes me wonder," she said. "It is hard to tell. I'm sure down the road this will happen to our school."

Amy Gilbert, Webb City junior, agrees.

"Since Joplin has a lot of gay people, I think it could happen here," she said.

Utter said such a situation could possibly happen in the Joplin area.

"There is so much stuff in this community that the average person has no idea about," he said. "I see where it can get that way pretty quickly. I don't think any person is immune now."

Teenagers interested in learning more about AIDS may call the Teens TAP Line at (800) 234-1122.

## ► AIDS AND SEX EDUCATION

## Awareness programs employ 'full-blown effort' in classroom

By **DAWN ADAMSON**  
ARTS EDITOR

Common methods for introducing sex and AIDS education to young people are being employed in area school systems.

Health classes work AIDS education into their teaching program.

"It's taught basically in the ninth grade," said Dr. Vernon Hudson, assistant superintendent of Joplin schools. "There is a full-blown attempt in the health classes. Each child is required to take a health class."

"We have a unit called the Life Cycle. The area under that is communicable diseases, and AIDS falls into that category."

Hudson said there are eight objectives the students are expected to learn. These goals are to identify and describe common communicable diseases, explain how they are transmitted, know how to prevent getting the diseases, explain treatment of them, learn what effects they have on their partner, be able to name the virus (HIV) which causes AIDS and describe what it does to the body,

know what doctors believe to be the primary ways of transmitting these diseases, and know the incubation period of the virus.

"For about four years we've had this one [curriculum], but that's not to say it hasn't been taught before that," Hudson said.

Films and videos available to the health classes include *AIDS*, *AIDS*

"We've tried to make sure every student has been exposed [to the subject of AIDS] at least once," said Raymond Dykens, Carl Junction High School principal.

"We have a required objective where the subject is taught their freshman year," he said. "The philosophical aspect is abstinence, but we're not so naive as to believe that's

"I'm not really sure the teenager in southwest Missouri is really aware. They think it won't happen. It's like driving 70 miles an hour—it can't happen to them."

—Raymond Dykens, Carl Junction H.S. principal

*Beyond Fear*, and *National AIDS Awareness Test*.

"We started talking about this sort of thing prior to the ninth grade," Hudson said. "I think some students are more aware than others."

The Carl Junction school system introduces AIDS awareness during the seventh grade and continues addressing the life-threatening subject until graduation.

the total answer."

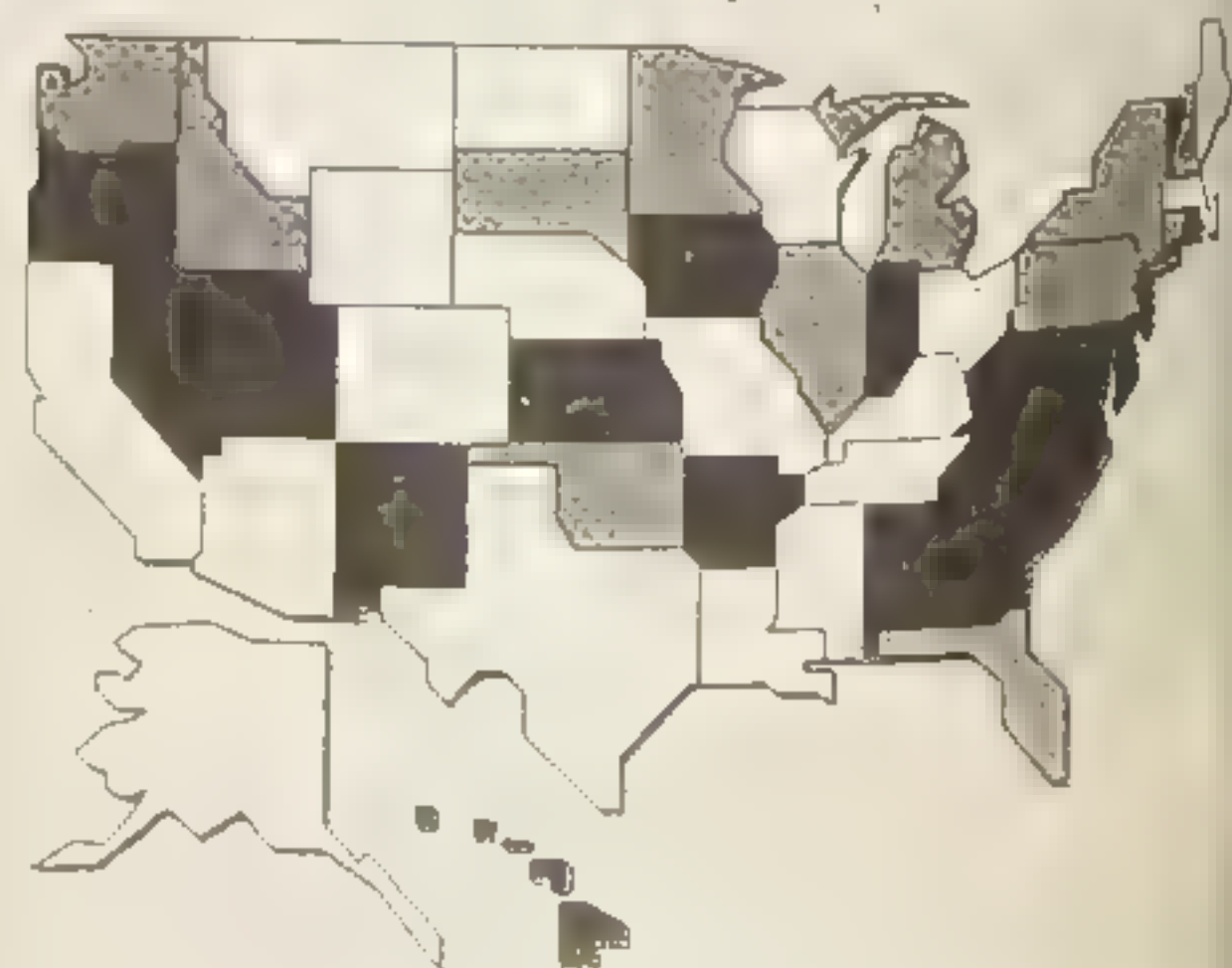
In addition to class discussion, several seminars have been brought in, Dykens said.

"I'm not really sure the teenager in southwest Missouri is really aware. They think it won't happen. It's like driving 70 miles an hour—it can't happen to them," he said. "Until it really hits close to home, the reality doesn't come out. Unfortunately,

### Who requires sex and AIDS education

States requiring or mandating that all school districts provide sexuality education and/or AIDS education to their students, usually in family or comprehensive health classes:

- ☐ No mandates    ☐ Sexuality education  
☒ AIDS education    ☒ Sexuality and AIDS education



SOURCE: Sex Information and Education Council of the United States

AIDS is one of those things where you can only have one wreck and then it's over, it's death."

The questions being asked by students are the kind of things people can hear the answers to every night on the television, Dykens said.

He believes a simple test could be given over AIDS, and every student would score 100 percent. But most do not believe they will really catch

the disease.

The Webb City school system approaches AIDS awareness in the classroom, also.

"What we do is incorporate AIDS education and sexually transmitted diseases in health classes," said Smith, director of instruction at Webb City schools. "We do approach it from kind of an abstinence standpoint, too."



## AMERICAN RED CROSS

Healthy lifestyles  
focus of programs

Education encourages good choices

By DAWN ADAMSON

STAFF WRITER

One of the strongest educators on AIDS in the United States is the American Red Cross. "It's a choice now," said Judi Wren, associate director of education for the Greene County chapter of the American Red Cross in Springfield.

"You can make the choice to live a healthy lifestyle, or you can make a choice to put yourself at risk," she said. "Our programs are about making healthy choices."

Actually, the Red Cross has programs in place for elementary, junior high, high school, and college students.

"We have uniform training for people across the United States," Wren said.

Current education programs include RAISE (Relating AIDS Information to Self Esteem) and Itsamongus, which is specifically for

college students. Itsamongus is used for elementary-age students, using tools such as games, videos, and question and answer sessions.

Linda Mayes, safety services director for the Red Cross in Joplin, attended a Springfield training session.

"We were taught in such a manner that we can take what we are taught and present it to almost any group—whatever the demand is," she said.

"I have been in contact with the Boys Club in Joplin and the Ozark National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency to speak," Mayes said.

"What we do is show videos and then discuss it and open the session to questions and answers to dispel myths and give them (groups) the facts," she said.

The total number of persons the American Red Cross has spoken to is not available. Recently, however, the organization has begun counting the groups.

QUESTIONS YOU  
AIDS  
SHOULD ASK

*Of course, there's no guarantee that your partner will answer your questions truthfully. But, it's still important for people to explore each other's sexual history before they get involved. Here's where to start:*

- Have you been tested for HIV or other STDs?
- How many sex partners have you had?
- Have you ever been with a prostitute?
- (For a woman to ask a man)  
Have you ever had sex with another man?
- Have you or your sex partners ever injected drugs?
- Have you ever had a transfusion of blood or blood products?

Source: Newsweek

JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

"I and three colleagues with training will go either to the school or the place of business to make a presentation," Mayes said.

The presentation begins with a basic "icebreaker." The video shown depends on the group being approached. Following the video is a question and answer session.

The Red Cross presents its program to groups interested in educating persons on AIDS, Mayes said.

"It takes a certain type of person

to be an HIV/AIDS educator," she said. "We have a plan—know what type of group we'll be approaching and dress and act appropriately for that group."

Basic knowledge, such as the transmitting of AIDS, is covered in each presentation.

"AIDS is spread through unprotected sex, needles, and an infected mother can give it to her unborn child," Mayes said. "Very rarely is spread through blood transfusions."

## ► AIDS LECTURE

Physician  
educates  
teenagers

By SUSAN HOSKINS

STAFF WRITER

Effects of teenage sexuality and the AIDS virus were the topics of a series of lectures given by Dr. Howard Roberts last month.

Roberts, a Joplin gynecologist, gave the lectures to the parishioners of Forest Park Baptist Church in Joplin. Dr. John Wren, Forest Park pastor, said concern on the part of church members prompted him to consider the lectures.

"There was so much confusion concerning AIDS and how you could get it," Wren said. "We held the lectures mainly for educational purposes."

Wren said the audience for the lectures had varying questions about the virus.

"They mostly asked how you could catch it. Could you catch it from mosquitos, public toilets, saunas, sneezing, mainly questions like that," he said.

On the first night of the lectures, Roberts discussed the human anatomy and helped the audience become more familiar with it. During the second session, he dealt with the issues surrounding sexually transmitted diseases.

Roberts said most teens feel they are invincible.

"I suspect the biggest problem teens have is this sensation that it will never happen to them," he said. "They think they are immortal."

Roberts was disappointed with the message professional basketball player Magic Johnson sent to teens after he was diagnosed with the HIV virus in November.

"Magic had a good opportunity to speak to teens, and he blew it," Roberts said. "Instead of promoting abstinence or monogamy, he promoted safe sex."

The instances of sexually transmitted diseases have increased in the 22 years Roberts has practiced medicine, he said.

"It has increased greatly," he said. "The number has quadrupled. The patients are younger. Most are teenagers."

"AIDS is becoming transmitted more and more heterosexually."

Roberts attributes the increased number of cases and the lower ages of the students to the breakdown of society's values.

"The disintegration of the family unit can be associated with society's morality," Roberts said.

Wren said his parishioners were more informed and more comfortable with the subject of AIDS after the lectures.

"We are better informed on how to catch AIDS," he said.

## COLLEGE AIDS AWARENESS

## Conklin educates Missouri Southern students

Society 'afraid' to address sex issues

By DAWN ADAMSON

STAFF WRITER

Awareness of AIDS among college students seems to be growing, said Marty Conklin, a trainer at Missouri Southern State University.

Conklin speaks to College Orientation classes about AIDS.

"What I do, basically, is give a lecture to all the Orientation classes," he said. "My message is a little bit different from some of the other speakers who might come. I don't get really involved in the statistics of the disease and a lot of statistics and data."

After every lecture, Conklin opens the floor for questions.

"When I first started, people asked questions like, 'Can you get it from a toilet seat?' 'Can you get it from kissing?' 'Can you get it from a swimming pool?'" he said.

"I get a lot more questions about testing. I get kids who are really interested and want to be tested to be sure."

The facts are everywhere, but Conklin believes society isn't willing to change its behavior.

"Society as a whole is afraid to teach sex education issues—a lot of these kids are getting their information from their buddies," he said.

"I think the schools need to take a more active role like Oklahoma has done (Oklahoma law requires AIDS and sex education in schools) and try to teach these kids at an early age," he said.

Conklin believes another problem is that teachers who give out information to students may not be educated enough on AIDS.

"For a lot of these kids [in College Orientation courses] it's too late," he said. "They've been sexually active for maybe four or five years. It's hard to preach to them about abstinence. I think the key is to teach these kids early before they have sex."

"It's a tough issue, but we're talking about the lives of kids here. Yes, sex education is a controversial issue,

but we're trying to save kids' lives. It's a matter of life and death."

Conklin believes alcohol is a significant factor in terms of spreading AIDS.

"Alcohol, especially to the college-age student, plays a major role in whether you'll be affected by this disease," he said. "When you are under the effects of alcohol, your judgement is impaired. You kind of forget all those talks about AIDS. It puts an extra risk in coming into contact with the virus."

The AIDS epidemic continues to grow, and it is being seen as reality on a greater scale.

"I think more and more of society is fairly well educated about this," Conklin said.

Charney does not favor mandatory HIV testing, however.

"It should be the individual's personal reason to get tested," he said. "Here at Central Missouri State, we tested students only on their own personal decision to get tested."

Charney, who said AIDS is not a problem at CMSU, stressed the understanding of the disease.

"AIDS is not a problem; people only make it into one," he said. "Individuals must know the concept of AIDS, and we as teachers must educate students of their risk of getting AIDS. We must weave it into a class structure so that students will become aware of this fast-growing killer disease of an epidemic."

Charney believes free HIV testing should be offered at colleges and universities across the state and throughout the United States.

"No one should know who gets tested, their results, or why they got tested," he said. "It is strictly confidential and important for an individual's emotional and physical state."

By MIKE PETERSEN

STAFF WRITER

Free testing for the HIV virus was offered to Central Missouri State University students this semester as part of a "social issues" week.

"There was a great deal of interest to have HIV testing on the students' part," said Merle Charney, director of student health at CMSU. "Although it was our first time to test free and confidential for the virus, I feel we will be doing the testing again for our students who want to know if they are at risk with the HIV virus."

In strict confidence, CMSU's nur-

University  
offers free  
HIV testing



## ▶ LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

# Joplin beginning to see increase in AIDS cases

## Three have died in last six months

By KAYLEA HUTSON

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

While the number of AIDS patients in Joplin has not become as extensive as that of other areas, it continues to climb.

Cheryl Tullis, director of the Four State Community AIDS Project, said there are 78 active AIDS cases in the Jasper, Barton, Newton, and McDonald counties in Missouri. These counties are among those served by the project. The project covers a 60-mile radius of Joplin, including Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri.

The cases range from people who tested positive and are just beginning their challenge, to those with full-blown AIDS, Tullis said. "That does not count the people we lost last year."

Tullis said there have been three deaths due to AIDS in Joplin since she began as director in October.

While the number of AIDS cases within this area appears low, Tullis said it does not include the project's 15 clients who live in Kansas.

"World-wide over the last eight months, more than one million new cases were diagnosed," she said. "The highest percentage of those [cases] were heterosexual."

Tullis said the reason Joplin is only

now beginning to see an increase in the number of AIDS cases is the geography and population distribution of the United States.

"Everything starts on the coast because of the higher population, then it moves in," she said. "Right now the percentage of the population will show (the number of cases) to be the same."

The only reason it has not hit us so far is because things always start on the coast.

Tullis said most of the AIDS patients served by the project are homosexual men. However, she said, the number of heterosexual transmissions is increasing.

"Since my statistics are for those [clients] who have been with me always, the percentages are still low for heterosexuals," she said. "However, the percentages of new cases are high. Out of my particular cases, three out of 10, compared to maybe two out of 20, or one out of 10."

She said the increase in the number of heterosexual transmissions is due to public misconception.

"I think it is reflective that people think only queers can get it," Tullis said. "It shows homophobia in a kind of backwards way, because people think they are safe unless they engage in homosexual activities. But this virus does not care."

She said she expects women to be the next group affected by AIDS.

"In New York right now, one out of every four women having a baby

and being tested for AIDS is testing positive," Tullis said. "That's the population they are planning for in the future."

She said the number of teenagers and young adults affected by AIDS also will increase in the future.

As long as there is pregnancy in the high schools, then there is a risk of HIV infection, Tullis said. "They (teenagers) tend to be the most sexually promiscuous."

"When they get pregnant they have to have [had] sex at exactly the right time of the month, but every time there is a 50-50 chance to get AIDS."

Tullis said AIDS already has been discovered in one high school within the area served by the project. She said the number of AIDS cases in this area is expected to continue to increase.

"I do not see a leveling off as long as there is not a change in sexual behavior," she said. "As long as we pretend that kids are not having sex, then the instances of AIDS will continue to increase."

"That's our most vulnerable population right now—teenagers and young adults. They are the ones who think they are safe and invincible."

Tullis said 3 percent of the population now is affected in some way by AIDS. She said by December that figure will increase to 8 percent. This number includes friends and family members of those affected by the disease.

## NEW CASE AIDS STATISTICS

The second 100,000 AIDS cases differed from the first 100,000.

- Seven percent of the newer AIDS cases were traced to heterosexual contact, compared with 5 percent of the first 100,000 cases.
- Twelve percent of the second 100,000 AIDS cases occurred in women, compared with 9 percent of the first 100,000.
- Thirty-one percent of the second 100,000 patients were black, compared with 27 percent earlier. Seventeen percent were Hispanic, compared with 15 percent earlier.
- Fifty-five percent of the later cases occurred in gay or bisexual men, compared with 61 percent earlier.

Sources: The Springfield Herald-Examiner, JEFFREY SLATON / THE CHART

## ▶ HOMOSEXUALS AND AIDS

## Gay community says some prejudice exists

### Family group points to lifestyle of gay

By CHAD HAYWORTH

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Although AIDS is an issue, it is not the primary concern for gay organizations across the state, leaders say.

"AIDS is a big individual concern, but it is less of an organizational concern," said Chuck ReCar, vice president of the University of Missouri-Columbia's Gay and Lesbian Alliance (GALA).

Dave Swenson, president of Missouri Southern's GALA group, echoed ReCar's sentiments.

"AIDS is a concern for us, as it is for everyone," he said. "We are no more concerned than, say, anyone should be."

ReCar said gay groups do face much of the anti-AIDS backlash.

"We do catch some prejudice," he said. "One of the favorite things for

homophobes to do is call up and into the phone 'You fags are going to die from AIDS.'"

R.L. Beasley, state director of the American Family Association in Missouri, said the gay community takes less than its share of responsibility for the disease.

"There is a lot of hypocrisy in the homosexual movement," he said. "They point their finger at everyone else; the fact is their sexual orientation is one of the major avenues for the HIV virus."

While he disagrees with the lifestyle of gays, Beasley said he is not a homophobe.

"Please understand, I have no hatred or fear of these people," he said. "There are two types of people."

**P** Please turn to Prejudice, page 7

## ▶ ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

## Local hospital monitors patients

By JASON HAASE

STAFF WRITER

Although St. John's Regional Medical Center does not actually initiate the treatment of AIDS, it will monitor the use of drugs by victims of the virus.

"A lot of the treatments that are being used really are still experimental, and anything experimental we can continue but we don't actually prescribe here," said Donna Stokes, infection control coordinator at St. John's.

While a patient could go to a larger research center for medication and be monitored at St. John's, he or she also could be treated for infections at St. John's. Stokes said many AIDS patients are more prone to acquiring infections, the symptoms of which can be treated locally.

"Treatments really are going to be by how the person responds," she said. "If they become symptomatic, then that symptom is going to be treated, sometimes successfully,

sometimes not."

Stokes said the initial dealings she has with AIDS patients occur if a physician or the patients themselves request to be tested for the virus. She said according to state law patients must be informed of what they are being tested for and why, and what the consequences are for both positive or negative results.

"We try to tell them about the risk factors," Stokes said. "If they are by chance negative and they're in high-risk groups, we try to tell them what they can do to protect themselves from acquiring the disease later on."

Stokes said there is a "window period" which lasts from the time of exposure to the time the virus actually shows up in the body. The window period could last approximately 90 days. But the patient can transmit the virus during that period.

When someone is tested at a hospital, his or her name is attached but kept confidential. If someone wanted to be tested anonymously, there are

three places in Missouri: St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield.

"We hold with the patient's right," Stokes said. "If they don't want to be tested, they aren't."

She said a Missouri law gives patients the right to confidentiality. According to the law, only a person with the need to know has the right to know another person has the virus.

"Essentially what that means is if a person would come into the hospital HIV positive or symptomatic with AIDS, that is not the admitting diagnosis," Stokes said. "We can't print either of those on their admission sheet."

She said St. John's sees AIDS much more in the male population, but not for any particular reason. The hospital has had a few females, but it has never treated a baby born with AIDS. This is because St. John's does not deliver babies, and it does

**S** Please turn to St. John's, page 7

## ▶ PREJUDICE

## Neighborhood reacts well to announcement

By CHAD HAYWORTH

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Despite having AIDS, Gary Hoggard doesn't believe he is treated any differently in Springfield because of the disease.

"Many people in my neighborhood know I have AIDS," he said. "But they are very together about it."

"The truth is, no one has ever gotten AIDS from casual contact, and they all realize that."

Hoggard, the former director of the AIDS Project of the Ozarks, announced his infection in November. He said he did think about the possible backlash from his publicity.

"My experience as head of the project was that I would not be harassed," Hoggard said. "I thought it was more important to be public and take my chances."

Hoggard did have a few harassing phone calls, prompting him to change his address out of the phone book. He hired someone to watch his house once, as well.

"A couple of nights after Evans had his house burnt down over that *Normal Heart* thing, I got tickets to a play," he said. "So I had an off-duty police officer to watch my house while I was gone."

Hoggard said he feels safe in his neighborhood.



## FOUR STATE COMMUNITY AIDS PROJECT

# Volunteers staff local association

## HIV-infected persons have a 'buddy'

By P.J. GRAHAM  
CAMPUS EDITOR

Because of limited funding, the Four State Community AIDS Project has learned to use its resources.

"Donations are vital," said Cheryl Tullis, director. "Donations are desperately needed."

Tullis is the only paid person at the project, so its work relies heavily on volunteers. Tullis said there are approximately 100 volunteers now, but she would like to have about 50. FSCAP is given \$10,000 through state contract. Tullis, who is only part-time wages, said the project's volunteers are reliable.

"When they are needed, it's amazing how they will come through," she said. "The most amazing thing is how much we do get done on \$10,000."

The project offers two support groups for those infected with HIV and their families and friends, mainly a speakers' bureau to address

area groups, distributes pamphlets and posters, and offers other support services to clients.

FSCAP also heads a program which connects an HIV-infected person with a "buddy."

"It's somebody to take you to the doctor, run and get groceries, and mostly just to talk," Tullis said.

Though FSCAP welcomes volunteers, certain traits are needed. Tullis said people who are interested in volunteering should come prepared.

"We do have a rather rigorous training," she said. "Empathy is very, very important for a buddy—without being 'patsy'."

The speakers' bureau makes appearances as often as necessary, said one FSCAP volunteer. Minerva Glidden, R.N., has been with the project for nearly three years. She says one question she often handles in schools is not one she particularly likes.

"They ask 'Is it true Joplin is the homosexual center in America?'" Glidden said. "[And] I know somebody is going to try to blame the

# HIV+ REPORTS AIDS IN MISSOURI

## 1991 Reports

St. Louis City	278
St. Louis County	144
Kansas City	348
Springfield/Greene County	78
Outstate Missouri	220
Out-of-State	109
Unknown	122

Source: Missouri Department of Health  
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

homosexuals for AIDS.

"The only way you get to make informed choices is by knowing—through education."

Tullis agrees.

"Our primary education goal is [explaining] that it hits everybody," she said. "This disease doesn't discriminate."

Glidden offers advice to possible speakers.

"You have to be comfortable talking about sex—in a non-judgmental way," she said. "You have to be open and explicit."

Though Glidden may not be judgmental when she speaks, she still expresses her opinion.

"Abstinence is the full-proof, 100 percent way of avoiding the disease,

except for drugs," she said. "We don't have a cure for this disease, so we can't afford to contract it."

FSCAP also counsels and refers clients to other sources of assistance. It also runs a hotline.

"We're kind of jacks-of-all trades," said Rick Howard, treasurer of the FSCAP board. "We do anything and everything in our power."

The project mostly serves the Pittsburg, Kan., and Joplin area. It usually has weekly contact with approximately 25 HIV-infected persons.

Tullis says the term "HIV-infected" limits people, because most friends and family members are affected by the disease as well as the actual infected person. Project members prefer "HIV challenged."

## AIDS PROJECT

# Official says 1,500 in area have AIDS

By P.J. GRAHAM  
CAMPUS EDITOR

Early intervention of the AIDS virus begins with a new flare April 14 at the AIDS Project of the Ozarks (APO).

The Springfield organization plans to stage the grand opening of an Early Intervention Clinic. Vivian Glover, clinic/case manager, said it's important to catch the virus early on.

"A lot of people wait until they are symptomatic," she said. "The earlier we catch an [infected] person, the better chances they have to extend their life."

She said patients can increase those chances through personal changes such as diet and exercise.

"We hope to be able to have 90 people [helped by the clinic]," Glover said. "There's a lot more than that in the area—it's right at 250."

"It's estimated that one in 500 college students are infected," she said. "[And] 15,000 in Missouri. We estimate about 1,500 in this area."

Nella Schnauffer, the project's executive director, said the project started in 1985.

"It was a grass-roots organization of people affected by the virus," she said. "We have really grown phenomenally. We will now be the first in Missouri to have an HIV early intervention clinic."

The AIDS Project of the Ozarks serves 29 counties in southwest Missouri. It has support groups specialized for families of HIV infected persons, HIV infected women, HIV infected women with children, and HIV infected hemophiliacs, as well as the general support group.

Another project goal is to inform people about the virus.

"When you don't know about the disease, you are putting yourself at risk," Schnauffer said. "They [HIV infected persons] wouldn't have become infected if they knew a lot about it."

She also said the project personnel's attitudes are important for their work.

"We are a non-judgmental group of beings here," Schnauffer said. "Sometimes the HIV status is the least of their problems."

People can volunteer for the project through ALLY, a program which provides HIV-infected persons with a type of "buddy system." Volunteers are paired with infected persons to help them with things like taking them to the hospital for treatment or just being supportive in rough times.

To access services, interested persons may call 1-800-743-5767.

## INTERFAITH AIDS NETWORK

# Springfield support group builds AIDS home

By KRISTA CURRY  
STAFF WRITER

Interfaith AIDS Network (IAN) is a Springfield support organization developed in May 1990 for the spiritual concerns of AIDS victims.

It was founded by a Church of Christ minister, Stephen Lane, who contracted the disease.

Robert Fredrick Jones, associate pastor of Immaculate Conception Church in Springfield, serves as president of the IAN board.

"We represent all religions in the community," said Michelle Johnson, chair of the speakers' bureau.

Currently, IAN consists of support groups and the speakers' bureau, which provides information about AIDS and makes individuals aware of the IAN network.

"At first we didn't get many calls, but now we just keep getting larger and larger," Johnson said. "The speakers' bureau was just formed last September. We get several calls a month now. The whole organization has really grown."

Lane, the minister, had a dream for this organization.

"He wanted to have a house for AIDS patients who were disowned by their families," Johnson said.

Though Lane didn't live to see his dream come true, a home now is being renovated that will house AIDS victims this summer.

"The name of the house is the Stephens House, in honor of Stephen Lane," Johnson said. "AIDS patients have to be interviewed and go through a process before they can be approved to live in the house. They have to be

able to cook their own meals and shop for their own groceries.

"Right now we're not sure where these people will go when they can't take care of themselves. We don't provide physical care."

The names of AIDS patients, the location of the house, and the support groups are all confidential.

For additional information about the program's housing and support groups, people may call 417-885-6000, 417-839-9320, or the speakers' bureau at 417-839-9320.

## Prejudice/From Page 6

like us, and then those that hate. We believe those that hate should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Besley said he doesn't want to be seen as a "scary-eyed, Bible-thumping, homophobic," but he does try to inject his views into the discussion. "We are not taking the Bible-

## St. John's/From Page 6

have a large pediatrics unit.

"It is now to the point where it's just the homosexual community we're seeing it a lot more of," he said. "We're seeing it a lot more of the heterosexual, multipartner relationships," Stokes said.

The female ratio now is increasing because AIDS no longer is isolated to the homosexual community, she

thumping view," he said. "But if we plan to be a healthy society, we need to curtail this 'if it feels good, do it' mentality."

However, ReCar said AIDS is more than just a gay concern.

"Now, most of the cases reported come from the heterosexual community," he said.

said.

Each state keeps its own statistics, relying on testing places for the necessary information.

"If we report a positive HIV, we have to give them information like did they fall into one of the risk categories, and what was their age and their gender," Stokes said.

## Myths/From Page 2

"We also discuss the risk factors on how you can get HIV and the precautions that need to be taken. We discuss changes that need to be made in their lifestyles after we assess whatever their needs are at the time."

Between January 1991 and November 1991, 273 people were tested in Jasper County, and only four tests came back positive. Statistically, 1.5 million people in the U.S. have AIDS. This number does not include the millions who have not been tested.

Positive test results are reportable by law in Missouri. The reporting is statistical as well as an effort to follow up on the individual and his or her contacts. Once someone is found to be HIV-positive, he or she will submit a list of partners who will be contacted for testing. They

will not learn the identity of the person who turned them in.

"Thirty to 50 percent of people who are HIV positive develop AIDS within five years," Hurn said. "There are cases where people have lived as long as 10 years with advances in drug therapy and research. It is helping to extend their life, and it may alleviate or reduce symptoms that those people may be having."

Hurn said when Magic Johnson announced that he had AIDS in November, more people called to be tested. However, the number has declined again.

"You would've thought that when AIDS came out, sexual activity would have decreased," Hurn said. "As far as I can tell, I can't see that it's decreased."



## "IT HIT LIKE A MACK TRUCK"



CHAD HAYWORTH/The Chart

Gary Hoggard, former director of the AIDS Project of the Ozarks, was diagnosed with the disease in August 1991. Hoggard said the most difficult part of his condition is dealing with family and friends.

One is a 34-year-old high school student, one is a former Washington pollster, and one is a pastor of a Joplin church. For Hoggard, AIDS isn't a distant specter.

## A matter of LIFE AND DEATH

"You appreciate life more, and you don't take it for granted."

—Missouri

# Hoggard switches from AIDS educator to patient

Meditation a help in fighting the disease

By KRISTA CURRY  
STAFF WRITER

In August 1991 Gary Hoggard, former director of the AIDS Project of the Ozarks, was diagnosed with the disease.

"The irony of it is that I'm the guy who gave the advice but didn't follow it myself," he said. "You feel a little dumb. It's super-strange and really shocking to me as a person."

Impressed with Magic Johnson's November announcement of having AIDS, Hoggard decided to go public with his infection.

"The short story of what happened to me was that I suddenly had a strange episode of fatigue," he said. "I literally woke up one morning and couldn't get out of bed, and couldn't for about four days. It hit like a Mack truck."

"Then I had one of the skin cancers show up on my body. I had seen enough of that working with AIDS patients that when I saw it, I knew what it was. I got scared and I went and got tested."

Hoggard, a former public opinion pollster in Washington, D.C., led several AIDS awareness programs, which included instructing students and church and civic groups about AIDS. He also established a shelter for AIDS patients.

Shortly after diagnosis, Hoggard resigned from the AIDS Project.

"Being on the AIDS Project was a very stressful job," he said. "If you don't have an immune system, then

one of the things you've got to do is get the stress out of your life."

Statistics show that individuals infected with the AIDS virus do not develop the symptoms for eight to 10 years. Currently, a person diagnosed with AIDS lives about two and one-half years.

There are four ways to get the virus: blood transfusions, mothers who transmit it to babies, sexual contact, and intravenous drug usage.

That job put me in contact with lots of people with AIDS," Hoggard said. "There are more than 600 people in the Ozarks who are either infected or have full-blown AIDS."

"Much of the transmission of the virus in the Ozarks is by heterosexuals, and one-half of that is hemophilia related. A large chunk of the other half is IV drug use. That's fairly unusual because in large urban cities, it's the gay population that carries most of the virus."

"I was married for nine years and divorced," he said. "And when I found myself footloose and fancy-free as it were, I was sexually active. To admit that I've experimented around with some drugs is also there, but I think that all AIDS patients, now that I'm on the patient's side of it as opposed to the educator's side, would be much better off if others didn't worry so much about how we got it."

Hoggard encourages individuals who are sexually active to wear condoms.

"When you go to bed with some-

one in today's society, you're going to bed with everybody who they've ever been in bed with, and they're going to bed with everyone you've ever been in bed with."

One effective way to educate individuals about AIDS is to use people who have AIDS, Hoggard said.

"It can happen to anyone," he said. "And I'm living proof of that."

"I've never really reacted to it emotionally, but it is a terminal disease and you have to go through it recognizing that you are going to die. Dealing with family and friends has been the most difficult part of it because no one knows what to say to you or how they are supposed to act."

—Gary Hoggard, former AIDS counselor

I think it helps get the message across.

"One of the results of my own experiences with AIDS education in rural high schools is that kids today need a two-by-four across their foreheads about this disease."

"I think I still look pretty healthy. Yes, I look old, tired, and 50, but I lost 25 pounds when I had my first round of symptoms with this thing. What I intend to do is be a living example of somebody who has AIDS as you go through the whole process of deteriorating with the disease."

One concern about AIDS victims being unaware of the disease for eight to 10 years is whether they have infected anyone.

"I don't know if I've infected any-

one," he said. "Once I became a part of the AIDS Project and became more aware of AIDS and what a problem it is, I always used condoms."

"The practice of safer sex is at best 95 percent sure that you're not infecting other people. Before, I was afraid I might get the disease, given my lifestyle, so I always used condoms, but more to protect myself

rather than protecting them from me."

"I'm real glad I did that. My conscience feels pretty clear, but that's the terrible part of the eight to 10 years that you have the infection and don't know it."

Hoggard said the person he spent most of his sexual time with has tested negative.

Currently he is seeing a therapist who is helping him through the illness.

"I've never really reacted to it emotionally, but it's a terminal disease and you have to go through it recognizing that you're going to die," he said.

"Dealing with family and friends is probably the most difficult part of

it because no one knows what to say to you or how they're supposed to act."

"My parents and the rest of my family took the news fairly well. You know you're going to die, they know you're going to die, and the real thing you hope everyone will concentrate on is spending quality time with close friends and family members in the two and one-half years you have left."

This summer Hoggard plans to spend time alone at the lake fishing.

"I think becoming closer to nature is what I'm trying to accomplish by living away and fishing," he said.

"One of the things that happens to you when you're dealing with the fact you're going to die is that you become more conscious of your own spirituality."

"I've done some reading in Native American religion. I think when you're diagnosed with a terminal illness, one of the things you try to resolve is your place in the universe and arrive at some understanding of where you stand in relation to other beings both human and not."

Hoggard now is writing about the mental and physical process he's been going through with the disease.

"I find myself thinking about how the average patient lives about two years and how I've lived six months of that already," he said.

"Meditation has helped me through this the most. I focus on having a positive outlook, and I don't let myself get brought down by the bad."



# Psychology major battles AIDS

## Student plans for the future despite effects of disease

By KAYLEA HUTSON  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Two years ago, this student's life changed dramatically.

It was then this 34-year-old junior psychology major discovered he had contracted the AIDS virus.

While he wanted his story to be told, he asked to remain anonymous.

"Unless I'm able, and people like me are able, to talk and come out, people are not going to know [about AIDS]," he said. "But, I have a family, and I don't want to bring any recriminations on them."

"I could deal with it, because I feel like I've been through the world's worst experience, but [revealing my name] would complicate things."

He said he contracted the disease through a homosexual relationship.

He said he currently is not in a relationship, but if he were, he would make sure his partner knew of his illness and he would practice safe sex.

The student said he discovered he had the disease after becoming sick with pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, an indicator illness.

"I didn't realize that I had it," he said. "And by then it was too late."

"I found out I had pneumonia and almost died of it. I hadn't really been sick; I thought it might have been stress."

He said he does not know when he actually contracted the AIDS virus.

"It might have been as little as three months [prior to diagnosis] or as long as four to five years," he said. "I think a lot of things contributed to me getting sick at that time."

He was living in Fayetteville, Ark., when diagnosed, but he grew up in this area and graduated from Neosho High School.

sho High School.

"I never lived in San Francisco or Dallas; I've always lived in Joplin," he said. "But I was always afraid the relationships I had were with people from the West Coast. I was careful, but obviously not careful enough."

While he has been legally diagnosed with AIDS for two years, he said he has not been very ill.

"Physically I've been lucky," he

Unlike the usual stereotype of a non-supportive group of friends and family, he said he has been supportive to some extent.

"They reacted about like I would expect them to," he said. "My dad found out the emergency room [when I had pneumonia]. My mom took it real hard."

"They haven't shunned me or rejected me as a lot of families do."

He said he has seen many families completely reject an AIDS victim.

"That's what's sad because they really need the support of that kind," he said.

"People think if you're gay and you've got AIDS it's God's punishment blah, blah, blah. The moral attitude is really difficult to break. I didn't become sexually active until later. I grew up in a church where if you were gay, you were going to hell."

—Missouri Southern psychology major with AIDS

said. "I haven't had any major illnesses since my first bout with pneumonia."

"The fatigue is the worst. I can't do what other people do, but that's OK; I can live with that."

He said he has been healthier than "99 percent of the people I know with AIDS."

However, he said, this does not mean he does not feel any of the effects of the disease.

"I'll have bad days where I'll just lie in bed, and it's all I can do at times just to go to school, take care of myself, and just to function," he said. "It's kind of like chronic fatigue syndrome. [AIDS] affects different people differently."

He said he has seen people die only two months after being diagnosed with AIDS.

Currently, he is taking the drug ZDV to treat his illness.

He said there is a negative attitude toward people with AIDS.

"People think if you're gay and you've got AIDS it's God's punishment blah, blah, blah," he said. "The moral attitude is really difficult to break."

He said because of that attitude, he surrounds himself with people who are "less judgmental and more optimistic."

He said he grew up in a religious area when living in Neosho.

"I didn't become sexually active until later," he said. "I grew up in a church where if you were gay, you were going to go to hell."

He said while he no longer attends that church, he does receive some support from the religious community.

"There are a lot in Joplin who are more accepting," he said. "Before, I was attending a fire and brimstone church; now I go to a church that

teaches each person to love themselves."

While some AIDS patients find themselves victims of discrimination and abuse, he said he has not had any bad experiences.

"The only incident which comes to mind is with my dentist," he said. "I felt it was his right to know I have AIDS. I know a lot who won't [treat you]."

"Some receptionist kept peeking around the corner to see what kind of monster I was."

Despite his illness, he has used the diagnosis of AIDS as an incentive to return to college.

"I decided this was an opportunity for me to come back to school, and that's positive," he said. "Sometimes I wonder if I want to be sitting here spending all of this time on school work, when I may get sick next week. But that's a choice I've had to make."

He still plans for the future.

"I want to go to graduate school and become a psychotherapist," he said. "It's hard for me to think that far ahead, but I don't, who will?"

He said he has started a support group in Joplin for AIDS patients. He said his ability to talk about AIDS is a form of therapy for him.

"I don't want people's sympathy," he said. "I just want them to realize I'm here. It's possible to have a fulfilling life with the disease."

"You don't take anything for granted, and you appreciate the flowers, trees, and just being able to get out. You appreciate life more, and you don't let life bother you as much."

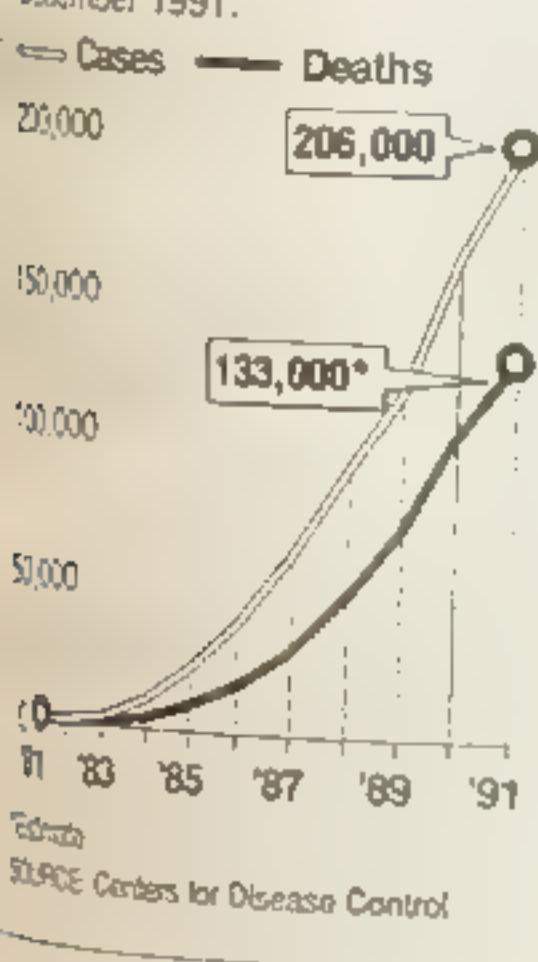
He said he is unsure how much longer he will live.

"If it happens, it happens, and there's not much I can do to control it," he said. "You either live or you die, and if you expect to die, (you will)."

"Having a positive attitude helps. Where I got it, I don't know."

## U.S. AIDS cases, deaths

Cumulative totals through December 1991:



## Family lost to AIDS hits close to home for Joplin pastor

JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

short of contracting AIDS, nothing brings home the seriousness of the disease like a family member's death from it.

"I couldn't have cared less about AIDS until it hit someone in my family," said John Carnagey, pastor of the Connor Avenue Baptist Church in Joplin. "Then it got real personal."

Carnagey has lost two brothers to AIDS since 1985. He said it doesn't help to talk about the way they

My mother still tells people my brother died of cancer," Carnagey said. "She is still touchy about that."

Carnagey said he feels lucky he didn't contract the disease. "I was 17 years in the entertainment industry, and a lot of my friends disappeared," he said. "During

that time I was in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, and other places where the disease was doing its bit."

"I've passed my at-risk time, but I used to share IV needles until about 1980. In entertainment, I hung around the gay community quite a bit, shared needles and all kinds of good stuff, so if anyone was at risk, I was."

Since leaving the entertainment business, Carnagey said he has had the opportunity to minister to a number of people in the Joplin area who have been touched by the AIDS virus.

"I think I'm more associated with the disease than anybody wants to be," he said.

Carnagey has done research on AIDS since his brother, Bob, was diagnosed in 1982.

"I think first of all I was learning what I could do to see if I could get out

of it," he said. "I found out there is no chance. If you have it, you're dead."

Carnagey said his brothers were among the first to catch the disease.

"Bob could have caught the disease through IV drug use or homosexual contact," he said. "Bob was a hedonist. He was a part of the wild, partying group that would go from New York to Los Angeles to San Francisco."

"I'm not real proud of it, but he was probably one of the helpers in spreading the disease."

Carnagey said Bob played basketball in high school and was healthy, about 6-foot-2, 240 pounds, before AIDS caught up with him.

"The last time I saw him, he probably didn't weigh 100 pounds," he said. "He was curled up and looked like a skeleton. It hurt him just to touch him. I had to wear rubber

gloves, a face mask, and a gown in order to see him."

"He was drifting in and out of consciousness, and I sat there for two days before he woke up. When he did, he said 'John, I'm scared.'"

Carnagey's other brother, Mike, contracted AIDS approximately two years later.

"It got to his brain more," he said. "When we were kids, I kind of protected Mike and did a lot of things for him."

"When he came down with AIDS, he moved away and my parents and I both got letters from him saying he hated us and we'd never been any good to him."

"I took the letter and said, 'I'm sorry, but my brother is already dead.' We were too close as kids for his healthy mind to say those kind of things."

Carnagey said AIDS carries a

stigma with it similar to that of leprosy in biblical times.

"AIDS is an unclean disease," he said. "Even though it is not just junkies and just homosexuals who get it, I think it's because it is such a total disease. It's a death sentence."

Carnagey said he spends much of his time talking about AIDS to anyone who will listen.

He said he is not proud of his past but he hopes to use it to provide a new perspective for others on AIDS.

"I think every person needs to be informed, bluntly and explicitly," he said. "I think there are more of us at risk than we know about. I really don't think enough is known about the disease for us to feel real safe and comfortable."

"It's an uncomfortable disease, and it's uncomfortable to talk about. You are talking about death—no reprieve, no nothing, just death."



## ►PRO

## All health-care workers should be tested for virus

By KAYLEA HUTSON

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Safe medicine should be the battle cry of the 1990s.

Safe medicine is the idea that people have the right to go to their health-care practitioner secure in the knowledge the person treating is not infected with the HIV virus, or AIDS.

This would mean all health-care workers, doctors, dentists, dental technicians, and nurses would be required to undergo mandatory AIDS testing.

This would enable people to know for sure if their trusted doctor or dentist could give them a deadly disease by mistake.



No, I'm not afraid of the person—just the disease.

In a perfect society, knowing your dentist or doctor has HIV or full-blown AIDS would not matter. In a perfect world, the practitioner would inform the patient of the illness, then take extraordinary precautions in preventing the spread of the disease.

Let's face it: we live in an imperfect world. Because of this, health-care workers need to have AIDS testing made mandatory, with the names of the afflicted made public.

I realize this invades their privacy and could have potential side effects on their professional practices. However, the potential risks to a patient outweigh the risks to the practitioner.

The cases of Kimberly Bergalis, Barbara Webb, Richard Driskill, Lisa Shoemaker, and John Yees drastically bring this point to mind.

Sometime during his Florida dental practice, Dr. David Acer infected those five with his particular genetic strain of AIDS. Acer, a bisexual, was diagnosed with AIDS in 1986.

He continued to practice dentistry until June 1989, three years after the initial diagnosis. When Acer died Sept. 3, 1990, he left five innocent patients infected with AIDS.

They did not shoot IV drugs or have illicit sexual relationships; they received their AIDS from a careless dentist. And there was no law obligating him to tell his patients.

For goodness sake, Barbara Webb was a 65-year-old retired teacher. I seriously doubt she was out behind the schoolhouse shooting drugs.

Going to a dentist or doctor is stressful enough, but if you have to worry about contracting AIDS from him or her, it makes preventive medicine almost an oxymoron.

Acer reportedly used gloves and wore a mask while working on patients. Obviously, something did not work. While it is uncertain how Acer transmitted the virus to his patients, the fact is he did it while working in a position of trust.

People have the right to know if their dentist or doctor is infected with AIDS. Just like

health-care providers expect to be told if their patients are HIV positive.

Like I said, this could cause them to lose many of their patients. Let's face facts. If a pediatrician treating your 10-month-old son had AIDS, would you risk the baby's life just so the doctor could continue to practice? I didn't think so. Why should any doctor or dentist expect you to?

In today's health-conscious society, people have the right to know if their doctor or dentist has AIDS. The only real way to know is to have mandatory AIDS testing for all health-care practitioners, with the results made public.

Before Bergalis died, she testified before Congress about the desperate need for mandatory AIDS testing for those in the health-care field. But a bill introduced by Rep. William E. Dannemeyer (R-California) did not receive enough congressional support.

How many more Dr. David Acer or Kimberly Bergalises do we need before we will up and demand to have this information?

## ►CON

## Universal precautions take the place of testing

By MARILYN JACOBS

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF NURSING

I oppose mandatory testing of health-care workers and/or patients as a method to prevent the transmission of the HIV virus.

Mandatory testing of health-care workers would be costly, perpetuate an atmosphere of fear, and give patients a false sense of security. A person may be infected with HIV and not test seropositive for several weeks to several

months. During this period the person is infectious.

To put the risk in perspective we are reminded of how the virus is spread. There are no scientific data that lead us to believe it is spread by casual contact. What the public should be concerned about is the practitioner's use of universal precautions and strict infection control techniques.

As a consumer or patient, you have the right to know how you are protected against infec-

tious diseases, including AIDS. The law requires all health-care workers to follow strict infection control procedures. Your health-care providers (doctor, nurse, dentist, etc.) should always wash their hands and wear sterile or disposable gloves before treating an open wound or touching mucous membranes like the eye or mouth. Following removal of their gloves they should wash their hands again. The safety for patients and health-care workers alike requires universal precautions when

in contact with any body fluids or mucous membranes—universal precautions on every patient, every time. Health-care workers should also avoid certain health-care tasks if they have skin problems, cuts, or sores.

In addition to the use of universal precautions, I support the availability of voluntary confidential HIV testing with pre- and post-test counseling and education regarding the transmission of HIV.

TESTS  
AIDS

## IN MISSOURI

Total Diagnostic Tests Performed By State Laboratory

	# of Tests	# Positive	% Positive
1986	2,260	306	11.6
1987	14,508	441	3.0
1988	39,203	698	1.8
1989	57,458	872	1.5
1990	66,853	1,021	1.5
1991	86,446	1,123	1.3

Source: Missouri Department of Health  
JEFFREY SLATON / THE CHART

## □ Students/From Page 2

six hour or so.

"In normal blood, we figure it is not going to last long, but we do not know."

AIDS is most commonly transmitted sexually and through IV drug users' blood-to-blood contact. The disease also can be transmitted from mother to child during the birthing process and possibly through receiving tainted blood products.

Conklin said the possibility of receiving tainted blood is low in this portion of the country.

"Here in the Bible Belt, as far as this disease goes, we should consider ourselves lucky that it is not as prevalent yet," he said.

Blood products that have a high enough concentration to infect someone are blood, semen, and vaginal secretions. According to Conklin, breast milk is still a possibility.

"A question on whether breast milk has a high concentration enough to infect someone still exists," he said. "The jury is still out."

## ►CONDOM ADVERTISEMENTS

Companies suffer from homophobia  
Manufacturers stress pleasure image over protection

By SHARON WEBER

EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

Despite the fact that 59 percent of AIDS victims are homosexual or bisexual men, the main focus of condom advertising remains on heterosexuals.

According to Willy Brujis, spokesperson for *The Advocate* magazine, major condom companies still suffer from homophobia.

"The condom companies we have contacted are fearful," Brujis said. "They don't want to be associated with AIDS, gay people, or disease."

"Pleasure, rather than health protection, still remains the picture they want to project."

But this image may be changing. *The Advocate* has been able to get one condom company to place an ad in the Jan. 14 issue following demonstrations by gay organizations against makers of Trojan condoms for their lack of advertising.

"It was just a conscious decision to advertise to a market that purchases condoms," said Ken Koenig,

representative for the agency which represents Ansell-Americas in an interview with *Inside Media* magazine.

Budget concerns were given as a reason for lack of previous advertising.

"If a condom company chose to support gay publications, I think they would benefit greatly," said Melissa Pordy, media buyer at Absolut Agency TBWA.

"It's a large segment that's missed and not spoken to directly," Pordy said.

Homophobia has deterred other mainstream advertisers from gay publications, magazine officials say.

*The Advocate* was forced to close sales offices in New York five years ago due to severe losses. It recently reopened these offices in hopes of renewing advertising.

Columbia Pictures, Coors Brewing, and A&M Records are a few of the national advertisers who advertise in gay publications.

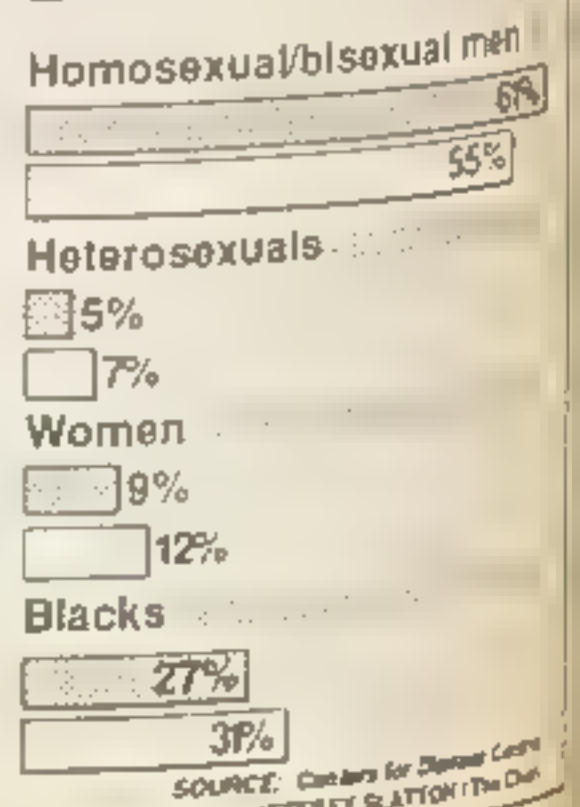
The gay media are focusing more on advertising.

Don Tuthill, co-publisher of *Genre*, thinks the marketplace and emotional hurdles are being overcome.

The changing  
face of AIDS

Since 1981, 206,000 U.S. AIDS cases have been reported. How the makeup of the first 100,000 cases compared with the second:

- ☐ First 100,000 cases, 1981-89
- ☐ Second 100,000, 1989-91





## EDITOR'S COLUMN

# Everyone should acknowledge potential risk

By T.R. HANRAHAN  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Earlier this month, I got some of the best news of my life.

"Thomas, your test results were negative."

When Laura Hurn of the Joplin City Health Department told me, I was relieved. You see, this was more than just a story assignment. I, like more of you than care to admit, am at risk for HIV and AIDS.

While I am a heterosexual, some of my past behavior would not exactly earn me a safe sex button badge. The editors thought because of my age (28), I would have a longer



list of past sexual contacts and therefore was the most at risk. I also was the only sexually active person not involved in a monogamous relationship.

But it goes deeper than that.

I did not realize how much deeper until I actually was in that chair in Hurn's office and answering some frank questions about my past sex life.

The questions were about past encounters dating back to 1977. That was a curve ball I didn't expect, and didn't hit.

The questions were about myself, my medical history, whether I had used drugs, and my sexual contacts. They covered all the high-risk behavior bases, but that 15-year period scared me the most.

While many of you probably were just emerging from potty training in 1977, yours truly was a 13-year-old sack of hormones bursting at the seams.

While 13 may seem a young age to worry about sex, remember these were the 1970s and

sexual freedom and promiscuity were in their heyday. I was preparing to come of age.

Four years later, while in high school, I had my first sexual encounter. Unprotected, of course. Stay with me folks, and see if you don't see a bit of yourself in what follows.

At the beginning of the 1980s, AIDS was buried deep within our papers and considered a "gay cancer." Heterosexuals, including myself, kept having unprotected sex. Many are not alive to read this.

Let me give you a personal glimpse at why I was grateful for the negative test results. When I was 18, I began seeing an older woman. Later, but before AIDS became a hot topic, I found out she was married and both she and her husband were bisexual.

With questions going back to 1977, this scared me speechless, and I was afraid it might literally scare me to death.

This is extreme, but how many sexually active persons can look ourselves in the mirror and say we have not succumbed to the now

potentially deadly mix of lust and alcohol? Beer goggles can get you killed, folks.

When I accepted this assignment, I took that thought seriously. I made no effort to hide where I was going or for what procedure. To a single, sexually active person with a history of unprotected sex, this test should be preventive medicine. After all, mammograms and prostate checks aren't exactly pleasant, but we recognize their importance.

The test is free and confidential, so why not take advantage? There should be no embarrassment in assessing one's health. Until more people are willing to be tested and talk about it, more will die and more will unknowingly infect others.

I am not preaching total celibacy, nor will I practice it. What I am saying is get tested. Talk about it. Protect yourself and your partner. Educate yourself.

Even then, the fact is AIDS is a numbers game and every encounter tips the odds against you. You may not be as lucky as I was.

## IN PERSPECTIVE

## Being tested for HIV and AIDS only first step

By CATHY KAY

CALIFORNIA HEALTHCARE ADVOCATES

Many of us have experienced the haunting thought that perhaps we have been exposed to HIV, the virus which culminates in symptomatic AIDS and death.

As a nurse working on a busy Southern California medical/surgical floor, a careless re-

use of a used needle inflicted a nasty needle stick into my index finger. As the blood oozed from my wound, the reality of what had just happened crashed down on me. Hospital protocol required that I take a baseline test for HIV to determine any previous exposure. As I crawled into bed next to my sleeping hus-



band that night, I wondered if that needle stick would hasten the end of our marital intimacy which we had enjoyed for the past 18 years. Two follow tests, three and then months later, revealed that I had not contracted HIV.

This experience gave me an appreciation for the fear of being tested. Apart from that fear, however, the importance of the test as a diagnostic tool became a reality to me. The knowledge of infection enables one to receive optimal medical care, to anticipate opportunistic infections and delay disease progression, to plan personal priorities, and to not infect others. The opportunity not to infect those most loved, or even casual sexual partners, is not only a great gift, but an obligation of personal responsibility on the part of the infected individual. Early diagnosis with resulting knowledge of infection leads to behavior change in most cases.

Partner notification is the next logical step after knowledge of infection to interrupt the chain in transmission of the virus. Partner

notification has been endorsed by the President's Commission on AIDS, the Centers for Disease Control, and the American Medical Association. The term "partner" implies the concept that physical intimacy is required for risk. "Notification" emphasizes that the at-risk person is made aware of their possible infection with HIV. The primary value of partner notification is that it brings people into the health-care system through counseling and sound medical practices, offering them the opportunity to experience the benefits of early diagnosis. It, in turn, allows sexual or IV drug partners to make informed decisions about their own health status. Equally important, through knowledge of infection, the chain of transmission of this deadly disease is broken.

HIV experts believe that fully 90 percent of all HIV-positive people in the United States are unaware of their infectious status. They are often unknowingly and unwittingly transmitting the virus to others every day. It is time to combine education about HIV infection with specific knowledge of infection.

Anyone who has been sexually active outside of a mutually faithful monogamous relationship or shared IV drugs even one time should be tested for HIV. Do not let the fear of the test results keep you from seeking the knowledge that can not only impact your own life but the lives of others as well. The Joplin City Health Department can test you confidentially without charge.

I chose to put my fears to rest. I am not infected with HIV. Had I been infected, however, that knowledge would have spared the life of my husband. Choosing ignorance could have meant that my children would have been orphaned. Instead of losing just their mother, they would have lost both their parents unnecessarily to HIV.

Cathy Kay, RN, is the executive director of California Healthcare Advocates, a non-profit organization formed to educate the general public about sexually transmitted disease and the behaviors that put a person at risk of contracting these diseases.

By KAYLEA HUTSON

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Combining chemistry with medicine could lead a May 1992 graduate into conducting future AIDS research.

Margaret Thylor, senior chemistry major, said she will participate in research conducted at the Oklahoma University Center for Molecular Medicine next fall while studying for her Ph.D.

"It's the only thing I found that combined the chemistry with a medical emphasis," Taylor said. "It's a really good program; they work hand in hand with the medical school."

She said this is important because she plans to eventually enter medical school and become a pediatrician. "I'll be taking a lot of classes with

the medical students," Taylor said. "It's almost like the medical program, but it's geared more toward research."

Taylor said the Center conducts medical research for diseases like cancer and Alzheimer's, but the primary emphasis is on AIDS.

"They have researchers in the program," she said. "Probably 30 are working on AIDS-related research."

Taylor said she wants to work primarily with either AIDS or Alzheimer's research.

"I will probably be working on drugs [for AIDS]," she said. "There are some researchers who work on the AIDS virus itself, but I would like to work more on the lines of doing drug research."

She said if she does go into drug research, she would take the infor-

mation gathered by those working directly with the virus and develop a usable form of vaccine.

Taylor became interested in AIDS and Alzheimer's research because of the many avenues available.

"I could work with children with AIDS, research for an AIDS vaccine, or find a cure for those who already have the disease," she said. "With Alzheimer's, there is not much known about it."

Taylor will begin classes at the university the last week in August. She will begin working with the researchers after classes start.

"I will do three eight-week rotations with them," she said. "That's how you decide where you want to go."

At the end of the rotations, Taylor will decide which researcher she

wants to work with.

"There are so many things and so many options that I have not had available because of going to a smaller school like Missouri Southern," Taylor said. "This program is designed for people like me who haven't seen all that is available."

She said the Center had just discovered an AIDS vaccine which worked in rats when she visited there in March.

"They were just getting ready to publish it," Taylor said. "I'm not sure how long it will be before it will be available for testing in humans."

"It was yet to be published, but they had people sending in money from the private sector for help in the AIDS research."

She said this shows the quality of AIDS research done at the Center.

Student  
to conduct  
research  
into drugs



## DENTAL PROTECTION

## Gloves, masks, eyewear now standard

By T.R. HANRAHAN  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

**A**IDS awareness is quickly changing dental practices. Dr. Robert Langlais, a professor at the University of Texas-San Antonio and a national expert on infection control, said spread of the disease has led to the changes.

"Starting about the early 1980s, when there was a lot of fear about catching AIDS, dentists started wearing gloves voluntarily," Langlais told *The Chart*. "By 1986, unions had gotten to the federal government to get legislation to force employers (dentists) to provide this protective equipment."

The traditional white lab coat is now augmented with such accessories as latex gloves, masks, protective

eyewear, and other protective clothing. The dentist is responsible for laundering the protective equipment.

Langlais said the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration will inspect about 400 dental offices this year. Dentists failing to comply with federal regulations can face initial fines of up to \$7,000. Repeated or willful violations can result in penalties up to \$70,000.

"None of the fines have gotten that high," Langlais said. "Some in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 range have been [assessed]."

"There will probably be about 400 inspections this year. Of those, some will receive no fine, some will be fined a few hundred dollars, and some fines will be in the thousands [of dollars]."

While the fines can be harsh,

Langlais said dentists can appeal the decision within 15 days.

"There is an administrative process for that," he said. "Some of the biggest fines have been dropped by OSHA."

While some large fines may have been dropped, Langlais said their assessment alone sends a message.

"I think it is an OSHA tactic to keep a high profile," he said. "If they are only going to inspect around 10 offices a month, they probably want to make those high profile."

Langlais said the additional precautions brought on by the spread of AIDS do not limit the access people with AIDS have to dentists.

"Dentists' offices are public accommodation facilities," he said. "Dentists cannot refuse someone outright simply because they have

the HIV virus.

"Now, the problem is that in some smaller towns if people find out their dentist is treating AIDS patients they are reluctant to come in for treatment."

Increased awareness about the disease and its transmittal have improved the dentist/patient atmosphere, Langlais said.

"In the early 1980s some dentists would say 'I'm scared of this, and if a patient tells me he is HIV-positive I'll refer him elsewhere,'" he said. "Now, the profession has learned about AIDS and that it is not easily transmitted."

Despite small risks, Langlais said the case of Kimberly Bergalis has raised the question of whether infected dentists should be permitted to practice.

Bergalis, a 23-year-old Florida resident, contracted the disease from her dentist. She died in December after campaigning for mandatory HIV testing of health-care workers.

"That is not a question I can answer," Langlais said. "The American Dental Association is trying to figure that one out. They are trying to get a policy as to whether infected dentists should practice and if so, should they be required to inform their patients."

The reverse scenario, a patient infecting the dentist, is still another possibility.

"The fear is there," Langlais said. "There is only one dentist recognized by the Centers for Disease Control to have gotten HIV from practicing on infected patients."

## HEALTH CARE

Workers take AIDS precautions  
Fear of contagious diseases change medical practicesBy ROD SHETLER  
STAFF WRITER

**I**n no area is knowledge about AIDS more critical than in the health-care field.

Not only is the HIV virus a risk for these workers, but precautions must be taken against a myriad of other communicable diseases.

"We want people in the health-care profession to take steps rationally to keep themselves unexposed and not to panic," said Eddie Hedrick, manager for infection control at the university hospital and clinics at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Both UMC and Missouri Southern follow the discipline known as Universal Precautions. These precautions were established by the Centers for Disease Control in 1987.

The idea behind Universal Precautions is that the health-care professional does not treat the patient differently whether the patient's medical history is known or not.

If any interaction of fluids takes place, rubber gloves and a plastic apron are worn. In the event of any splashing of fluids, goggles are worn.

"If you are a grease monkey working in a grease pit, you are going to get some grease on you," Hedrick said. "We are concerned with lim-

iting how much."

Hepatitis B is another communicable disease, the dangers of which have been warned against for years.

"We take it very seriously," said Marilyn Jacobs, assistant professor of nursing at Southern. "Hepatitis B is even easier to contract than HIV. All of our students are encouraged to get the Hepatitis B vaccine when they begin work at the hospital."

"We feel students are really at risk."

UMC takes precautions one step further than Universal Precautions.

"We have begun promoting what we call the Body Substance Precautions," Hedrick said. "We use an umbrella to explain what this is. The long part of the umbrella is the Universal Precautions, and the spokes on top are particular body substances we are protecting against."

Among the greatest dangers to health-care professionals are used, exposed needles. Needle disposal is the subject of medical and technological discussion.

"We don't let any of our nursing students recap needles," Jacobs said. "That is the time when most sticks occur. We have a container near the beds which we use to dispose of the needles."

■ a student is accidentally stuck

with a needle, he or she is given immediate attention. The incident is reported to the College's communicable disease committee. It is then determined whether the student is at high risk and whether the needle made contact with bodily fluids. Once determined, the student is given periodic AIDS tests over the next year.

Various new inventions have been tested to curb the problem of recapping needles.

"There have been experiments with needles that resheath themselves: just push a button and the needle slides back in," Hedrick said. "They don't work really well, though; and, of course, right now they are very expensive."

The data has been compiled concerning the risks of health-care workers in 14 clinical studies. In the studies blood tests were taken prior to the health-care workers dealing with HIV-positive patients.

In these situations the health-care workers were tracked for years. Six of 2,000 workers were infected.

"Those who were accidentally stuck with a needle had a .31 percent chance of being infected, and none who were exposed to mucus were infected," Hedrick said.

operated by the AIDS Project of the Ozarks.

There are several more specific AIDS hotlines. There is a Spanish AIDS Hotline (1-800-344-7432), a Hearing Impaired AIDS Hotline (1-800-243-7889), and a Pediatric and Pregnancy AIDS Hotline (212-340-3333) among others.

third largest group of callers

"They consider themselves invincible," Stancil said. "They don't consider themselves at risk."

He suggests another reason fewer teens call is because there is a national hotline, Teens TAP hotline (1-800-234-TEEN), for teenagers.

There is a 24-hour-a-day AIDS hotline in Springfield (417-864-5594)

## Hotline/From Page 3

"When we first started, we had a very high amount of calls," he said. "Then they leveled off to about 300 calls a month. But it has recently started going up."

Stancil says certain groups call more than others.

"The bulk of callers are between 21 and 40," he said.

However, teenagers are only the

## Workplace survey on AIDS

Employees from four public agencies and eight corporate work sites were surveyed in late 1988 on their knowledge and attitudes about AIDS and the HIV virus. Each group had conducted an AIDS-HIV education program. The survey results:

Knowledge		Workers were asked what the likelihood is of getting AIDS or the AIDS virus from:	
Percentage who answered		Incorrectly	Correctly
Shaking hands/touching someone with AIDS		3%	97%
Working near someone who has AIDS		4	94
Being coughed/sneezed on by someone with AIDS virus		21	79
Using public toilets		9	91

(Note: Percentages were rounded and may not add up to 100.)

\*Incorrect answers included "very/somewhat likely" and "don't know"  
Correct answers included "very/somewhat unlikely" and "not possible"

Attitudes		Percentage who agree	
People with AIDS should be treated at work just like anyone else.		72.2%	
Employers should have the right to dismiss employees who have AIDS.		8.8	
My employer should screen out prospective employees who have AIDS.		31.5	
I would be uncomfortable eating lunch with someone who has AIDS.		30.4	
I would be afraid of getting AIDS if I worked with someone who has AIDS.		23.4	

SOURCE: Chicago Tribune, American Journal of Public Health

CASES IN THE  
AIDS

## UNITED STATES

Total AIDS Cases To Date:

	United States
Case Reports	202,843
Deaths Reported	130,687
Case Reports	Missouri 2,557
Deaths Reported	1,443

Source: Missouri Department of Health  
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART



## ► AWARENESS/LECTURES

## White tours country to talk AIDS

By KAYLEA HUTSON  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Two years after her son Ryan died of AIDS, Jeanne White is advocating AIDS awareness. Ryan White, a hemophiliac, died on April 7, 1990, six years after contracting the disease from a contaminated blood product.

Jeanne White now tours the United States promoting AIDS awareness and Ryan's autobiography, *Ryan White, My Own Story*. The book is suitable for anyone from age 10 to adult.

White spoke last month at Pittsburg State University to an audience of approximately 150.

"I am just a mom," she said. "I do not have a college degree. If anybody could have ever told me that I would be standing in front of a crowd speaking to it, I would have said they were crazy."

White said she used to work in a GM subsidiary, Delco Electronics, in Kokomo, Ind. She was considered a "Delco dolly"—someone who worked at the local plant, went home, cooked dinner, then went to bed, with the pattern repeating itself daily.

That pattern of existence changed when son Ryan was diagnosed with AIDS.

"Overnight our lives changed because of a disease called AIDS," White said. "Overnight, I had to be a fighter or a quitter, and when it comes to your child you find the inner strength to do things you thought you'd never be able to do."

White said after Ryan was diagnosed with AIDS, his teachers voted unanimously to keep him from attending classes. Because Ryan wanted to continue to attend school, he fought that decision in several court battles.

White said when she asked Ryan why he wanted to continue to fight to attend school, he told her "the teachers need to be educated."

Because the Whites faced a negative atmosphere in Kokomo, they decided to move.

White said the advance payment

## SHARING HER SON



KAYLEA HUTSON/The Chart

Jeanne White, mother of the late Ryan White, gives a press conference before speaking at Pittsburg State University last month.

from the ABC movie *The Ryan White Story* enabled them to move to Cicero, Ind., where Ryan was able to attend high school.

"Hamilton Life High School listened to the facts, educated their parents," she said. "After Ryan died, the class voted to give him an honorary diploma."

"The student body president's mom was a nurse, and the vice president's mom was a nurse, so that helped," White added.

White said she used to worry about what Ryan was going to say whenever he spoke to a group.

"He said, 'Mom, I'll just speak it like it is and tell it from the heart,'" White said.

White now works with several groups to promote AIDS awareness. She is on the board of the American Foundation for AIDS Research and is currently forming, with the help of Phil Donahue, the Ryan White

Foundation.

"I don't care whether they're gay, Hispanic, IV drug users, or whatever," White said. "I want to keep educating people about AIDS. I know it's going to be rough, watching others die. But this is something I want to do."

"Education is the only thing that is going to save people, and we've got to get it to them."

White said only through education can the spread of AIDS be stopped.

"Everybody who gets AIDS dies," she said. "You can't wait until you get AIDS. There are no innocent victims once you get AIDS."

"You have to preach abstinence, but if they are having sex, provide condoms."

White said she thinks schools should provide condoms to students.

"I'm all for it, but we definitely need to preach abstinence," she said.

career," he said.

After getting the HIV virus, a person may worsen.

"One of the things people don't understand is that you can have the virus and then be recontaminated. This could speed up the process of AIDS," Fuhr said.

When a person tests positive, the clinic provides counseling services that include medical information, therapy information, and support.

"Many people with HIV infection are discriminated against, and that is something that is illegal in Missouri," Fuhr said.

"I think it's important that young people understand that this is no longer a disease that affects drug users and homosexuals—it affects our entire society," he said.

Persons interested in being tested may contact the Joplin City Health Department at (417) 623-6122.

## ► NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLE WITH AIDS

## Group represents HIV-affected public

Epidemic not 'over-hyped' by media

By ANGIE STEVENSON  
SENIOR EDITOR

Nipping AIDS in the bud no longer is an option, according to one organization, so it focuses on the epidemic and the people it touches.

The National Association of People With AIDS (NAPWA) in Washington, D.C. is different than other groups, says Paul Sathrum, director of programs.

"We are somewhat unique in that we mainly represent people living with and affected by HIV," he said. "By those affected I mean friends, family, loved ones—and, of course, the person who has HIV."

Sathrum said many people are under the false assumption AIDS has been over-hyped by the media and the problem is not as full-blown as it is made out to be.

"It is as bad and probably worse," he said. "If you want to look at statistics, try 1.5 million estimated infections, and try looking at an infection rate that is increasing every day."

"What is most devastating is the potential loss of life. It hits people in their prime years. Yes, AIDS is a problem."

Sathrum said the U.S. will continue to see a rise in the number of cases and infections until people realize the disease affects everyone.

"We can't afford to wait for a cure or a vaccination," he said. "The gay community finally realized the gravity of the disease, and their number of infections has decreased. In the heterosexual community, however, we are seeing an increase because people just don't understand the extent of AIDS until they know someone affected by it."

"By then, we've lost the battle."

In continuing the fight, NAPWA tries to educate the public and help

affected persons through three primary program objectives: information, management training and technical assistance, and nationwide advocacy.

"We have had a very favorable response to our National Speakers Bureau," Sathrum said. "This is much more effective because it provides a human face—it is very educational."

*Living HIV*, a new quarterly AIDS information journal, soon will be circulating to about 100,000 people.

Finally, NAPWA-Link, a computerized AIDS information bulletin board, has a database which includes news clippings, medical terminology, local community resource lists, and an on-line service enabling users to discuss their concerns directly and confidentially with a doctor.

"This has really proven to be a great way to get information to individuals who may be in remote areas in a very time-efficient manner," he said.

To further nationalize its services, NAPWA provides training for organizations such as the Red Cross.

"These groups know what's needed at a local level, but have trouble in the areas of organization, accounting, and management," Sathrum said.

The final program objective, advocacy, services the large amount of people in Washington lobbying for AIDS-related issues such as general health-care policies.

"We provide information to those people about the needs of people with HIV and try to funnel information other ways in the congressional district," Sathrum said.

NAPWA is willing to help anyone affected by HIV or those who require information. Anyone interested in further details about NAPWA and its services may call 202-898-0414.

## RECENT AIDS DEATHS

- **ROCK HUDSON** - Actor who epitomized the clean-cut American male in movies for more than 20 years. His films included "Written on the Wind," "Magnificent Obsession," and "Giant." Died Oct. 2, 1985, age 59.
- **JERRY SMITH** - All-Pro tight end for the Washington Redskins in 1965-1977. He was the first professional athlete known to have died of AIDS. Died Oct. 15, 1986, age 43.
- **LIBERACE** - Flamboyant pianist who combined glitter with music and became one of the nation's top entertainers. Died Feb. 4, 1987, age 67.
- **RYAN WHITE** - "Boy next door" who put a youthful face on AIDS and fought discrimination against its victims. A hemophiliac who developed AIDS as a result of transfusions. Died April 8, 1990, age 18.

Source: Missouri Department of Health  
JEFFREY SLATON / THE CHART

## Testing/From Page 3

ment. That gives us our basis for doing our educating," Fuhr said.

"When they come in for their test, we schedule a return appointment in about 10 days. We do not give the results over the telephone or through the mail."

Fuhr, a Missouri Southern nursing graduate, has had to inform people they are HIV positive.

"It's probably one of the most difficult things I've had to do in my



## ► 'AN EVENT IN THREE ACTS'

# Kansas City fund-raiser showcases 'AIDS Quilt'

By JEFFREY SLATTON

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

**A**s AIDS continues to spread throughout the population, many people wonder what can be done to help the fight against the disease.

One such way is "An Event In Three Acts," to be held April 24-26 in Kansas City.

Act One of the three, the "Heart Strings" show, takes place at 7 p.m. April 24 at the Midland Theater. A ticket costs \$25, but for a \$75 donation persons may attend a cocktail party before the show. For \$175, an after-show dinner also is included.

Marna Courson, executive vice president of CCI, a Shawnee Mission, Kan., public relations firm, said there will be a preview show on April 23 at the Midland Theater.

"This show is free to people with AIDS and their care givers," she said. "Tickets can be purchased by calling Ticketmaster outlets in Kansas City or the Midland Theater."

"Heart Strings" began in 1985, when a group of concerned members of the Atlanta design community came together in an effort to help co-workers and friends whose lives had been touched by AIDS. A decision was made at that time, Courson said, to produce an event which would engage all segments of the community, not just the constituencies most affected at the time.

Courson said "Heart Strings" began as a musical production involving more than 500 of Atlanta's most talented singers, dancers, and musicians and first was performed before a sold-out audience at the Fox Thea-

ter in Atlanta in 1986.

The second production of "Heart Strings" began in 1987 and was capped by a 26-city national tour of the production.

"Heart Strings" is about hope and commitment," Courson said. "The hope is that this hope can be spread to thousands throughout the country."

The stop in Kansas City is just one of many on the current national tour. Other upcoming stops include the MacCauley Theater in Louisville tomorrow and Saturday, the Robinson Center in Little Rock on Monday, and Chicago's Blackstone Theater on April 20-21.

Courson said the show features different celebrity guests at each stop. One such celebrity is Nell Carter of the television sitcom "Gimme A Break." Carter, national spokesperson for "Heart Strings," lost her brother to AIDS in 1989 and frequently appears in the shows.

"Heart Strings" is produced and choreographed by David Sheppard and directed by David H. Bell.

"David H. Bell is also directing the closing ceremonies at the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona," Courson said.

Act Two of the presentation is The AIDS Memorial Quilt, which will be on display April 25-26 in Municipal Auditorium. Courson said the opening ceremony will take place at 11 a.m. April 25, and the display will continue until 6 p.m. The quilt will be available for viewing from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on April 26.

Originally, the AIDS quilt was begun by Cleve Jones, who had just lost a close friend to AIDS, as a way

to make people understand the loss and frustration he was feeling.

In 1987, Jones got together with six other people in San Francisco, each of whom had lost someone to AIDS. Wanting to do something to remember their loved ones, the AIDS Quilt became the answer.

As awareness of the quilt grew, so did participation. According to Courson, thousands of groups from all over the United States and overseas began to send panels to San Francisco to be included in the quilt. The NAMES Project displayed the Quilt for the first time on the Capital Mall in Washington, D.C. The 1,920-panel quilt was viewed by some 500,000 people that weekend.

The quilt now includes more than 14,000 individual three-by-six-foot panels and continues to grow in size.

Courson said Act Three of the program is a "Call to Action."

"That's where DIFFA (Design Industries Foundation For AIDS) comes in."

DIFFA was founded in 1984 by professionals in the interior design furnishings and architecture communities and now includes all aspects of design work.

"DIFFA tries to raise and distribute funds to AIDS organizations and projects throughout the country," Courson said.

DIFFA produced "Heart Strings: The National Tour" in 1989-90, which traveled to 26 cities to raise awareness and funds for community-based organizations.

Courson said volunteers are needed for activities on April 23-26. Persons interested in volunteering may call (913) 631-1426.

## AIDS and U.S. blood supply survey

Highlights of fifth national survey on confidence in the blood supply in light of the AIDS epidemic; over 20% say they know person with AIDS.

### ■ Biggest health problem facing nation today:

AIDS ☐ 27%  
Cancer ☐ 20%  
Heart disease ☐ 10%  
Obesity ☐ 7%  
Drugs/drug abuse ☐ 4%  
Diet/nutrition ☐ 3%  
Smoking ☐ 2%

### ■ How much accurate information do you feel you have about AIDS?

A lot ☐ 39%  
Some ☐ 46%  
Not too much ☐ 12%  
Almost none ☐ 3%

### ■ Is it likely someone could get AIDS from giving blood?

Likely ☐ 26%  
Unlikely ☐ 72%

### ■ Overall, problems caused by the AIDS situation:

Have begun to level off ☐ 26%  
Will get worse ☐ 71%

### ■ Is it likely someone could get AIDS from receiving blood?

Likely ☐ 52%  
Unlikely ☐ 47%

### ■ Confidence in blood banks?

A lot ☐ 25%  
Some ☐ 60%  
Not much ☐ 11%  
No confidence ☐ 3%

### ■ Percent favoring these proposals to stop spread of AIDS

Criminal penalties for blood donors who know they have AIDS ☐ 93%  
Criminal penalties for blood donors who falsify medical, sexual history ☐ 89%  
Mandatory AIDS testing for health workers ☐ 89%  
Require health workers to notify sex, needle-sharing partners of AIDS patients ☐ 89%  
Mandatory reporting to health officials of those testing AIDS positive ☐ 82%  
Mandatory testing of patients entering hospitals ☐ 82%

SOURCE: Gallup national survey of 1,000 adults during July and August, 1991 for the American Association of Blood Banks

## ► AIDS IN OBITUARIES

## Should papers list cause of death?

By VIRGINIA WHEELER

CHART REPORTER

**W**hether to publish AIDS as the cause of death in a newspaper obituary may be a family's decision.

Unless the victim is a prominent person, some papers consider relatives' opinions in the matter.

"We generally go along with the family's wishes in obits, whatever the issue, not only in AIDS," said Matthew Wilson, managing editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. "We try to be friendly and understanding at a time of obvious distress."

The *Chronicle* has no specific written policy on the issue.

"We will report the cause of death as appropriate," Wilson said. "If the mayor dies of AIDS, or a heart attack, or is hit over the head by a mugger, it's important for our readers to know."

"With a private person, sometimes it's important, sometimes it's not."

The cause of death is published if it is known, and the *Chronicle* will "normally seek to learn what it is," Wilson said.

The *Joplin Globe* only distinguishes between death from natural causes or unnatural causes. According to Tom Murray, *Globe* managing editor, AIDS deaths would not be reported differently because they would be considered the result of natural causes.

"We consider an obituary, or a death notice, a reader service just like any other news story," Murray said. "Families still perceive death as a very private occurrence, and we try to respect that. We don't want to deceive our readers, but it can be dealt with gently."

The *Dallas Morning News* takes a similar stance in complying with the

desires of those closest to the deceased. Barbara Samuel, a *Dallas Morning News* city desk spokesperson, gave that paper's point of view.

"When we've done obits, we ask the cause of death," she said. "If people say 'AIDS' and they don't object, we list it."

"If they say 'The cause of death is AIDS, but I don't want that put in,' we wouldn't."

A news story, however, may require different coverage than an obituary. The *Kansas City Star* does not publish the cause of death in its obituaries. Although, according to Joe McGuff, editor and vice president of *The Star*, inclusion of the cause in a "news story would depend on the significance of the occasion."

"With an older person in their 80s, it's not a factor," McGuff said.

Please turn to  
bits, page 15

## ► AMERICAN RED CROSS

## Local blood supply not in much danger

By BRIAN SANDERS

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

**P**otential blood donors in high-risk AIDS groups are becoming more aware that they pose a threat to the nation's blood supply.

But protecting that supply from AIDS and related diseases is not much of a local problem, according to Beverly Sauer, assistant director of technical services for the American Red Cross in Springfield.

"Our processes have been very effective," Sauer said. "We get reports from hospitals about disease transmission through donated blood, but there has been very little negative feedback."

Red Cross Bloodmobiles subject each donation to seven different tests, including checks for the HIV virus, hepatitis-B and syphilis.

Sauer said these checks are part of standards set by the Code of Federal Regulations. "They have very high standards for blood donations. Anything we can do to ensure the purity of the blood, we have to do it, and we try our best to comply to their standards."

"We're also licensed with the Food and Drug Administration—this all falls under one blanket license with the CFR."

Sauer said donor screening procedures also have been very effective. "We have in-depth tests that we do when people donate blood, and this is to determine whether they (donors) are in a high-risk group," she said. "This test consists of a number of personal questions, and we use that to rule out anyone who might be at risk."

An encouraging trend in AIDS research is decreasing HIV infection rates among blood donors and male applicants for United States military service. This reflects a greater awareness among high-risk groups, causing them to defer from donating blood.

Sauer agrees.

"Actually, it's not a good idea to be a donor if you fall under that [high-risk] category in the first place," she said.

"If a donor says something on his screening test was wrong, we can easily find his donation out from his blood number and exclude it."



## ▶ DIDANOSINE

# New anti-virus drug less toxic than AZT

By BRIAN SANDERS  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

AIDS victims now have more than AZT to help them fight the deadly disease.

Didanosine, or DDI, is a new anti-viral drug which prevents the HIV virus from reproducing, thus slowing the damage it causes, according to Project Inform, a San Francisco-based AIDS drug awareness group.

Bristol-Myers, one of the country's largest pharmaceutical companies, began trials for DDI in 1988. At the time, a drug called DDA was being tested, but early research showed that the body quickly converted it to DDI. Researchers started over, look-

ing at DDI directly.

DDI first was released on a trial basis in 1989. A key advantage DDI has over AZT is that DDI is not toxic to immature cells developing in bone marrow. DDI also is looked at as a last resort for people who are AZT-intolerant.

DDI also is less toxic than AZT in some aspects of its activity. Anemia and loss of white blood cells were some of the most common side effects with AZT, but research shows such was not the case with DDI.

DDI is not without its own side effects, however, but tests have shown those effects to be modest. The most serious of these are inflammation of the pancreas, which can be life-threatening in some cases, and pe-

ripheral neuropathy, or painful nerve damage in the feet.

People who received a daily dose of more than 1.75 grams—more than three times the normal dose—suffered peripheral neuropathy. This was not a result of long-term use, but a reaction to the high dosage.

In October, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved DDI. The drug is available from pharmacies in tablet form, as well as the powdered form used in the initial expanded-access program, and in another powder form for liquid mixing by pharmacists for pediatric use.

For more information on DDI and other AIDS experimental drugs, persons may contact Project Inform at 1-800-822-7422.

## New AIDS drug

Didanosine, or DDI, has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for treatment of AIDS patients.

**Name:** Didanosine, brand name, Videx

**Used:** Adults and children with advanced AIDS infections who are unable to take or don't respond to AZT, the only other anti-viral drug on the market for AIDS patients

**Side effects:** Potentially fatal inflammation of the pancreas, numbness, tingling and pain in the extremities, diarrhea

**Cost comparison:** For most common dosages:

**DDI:**  
400mg a day: \$1,990 per year

**AZT:**  
500mg a day: \$2,500 per year

**SOURCE:** Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., Burroughs Wellcome

## ▶ GP160

## U.S. Army develops vaccine

By SHARON WEBER  
EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

U.S. Army researchers have developed a new weapon in their war on the AIDS virus.

"This is the world's most promising way to stop the progression of AIDS," Lt. Col. Robert Redfield of the Walter Reed Institute of Research told *The Chart*.

Redfield refers to a vaccine known as GP160. The genetically engineered vaccine is drawn from a protein on the outer coat of the actual AIDS virus.

"GP160 re-teaches the immune system and re-directs the immune system," he said. "In our studies, it has actually slowed down the progression of AIDS."

In the last 15 months, the vaccine has been administered to 30 volunteers. Results have been positive for 28 of the 30 volunteers.

The goal of the vaccine is to increase the number of antibodies and T-cells which identify and destroy infected cells.

An unexpected effect on those studied has been no decline in the class of white blood cells which are normally depleted by the AIDS virus.

Redfield is pleased with the results, but continues his research with caution.

"It's a great first step," he said. "But it is a first step."

This step has been taken using volunteers from the U.S. Army. The "quality guinea pigs" are anxious to help with the research.

The Army research is a change in policy from the times when an admitted homosexual was dishonorably discharged from the services.

The best health care now is being provided to AIDS victims who are members of the Armed Forces.

The military is, in fact, embracing the AIDS victims within its ranks.

"We are a family," Redfield said. "We take care of our own."

Research with GP160 first was reported last year in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Results since have been encouraging.

In a recent article in *Newsweek*, Dr. Robert Gallo, co-discoverer of the AIDS virus, commented on the research being done by Redfield.

"What Redfield has done is a substantial advance," Gallo said.

## U.S. spending on AIDS reaches \$330.7 million

New York spends the most to fight AIDS, while there are six states that spend nothing. Total U.S. spending for fiscal year 1991: \$330.7 million.

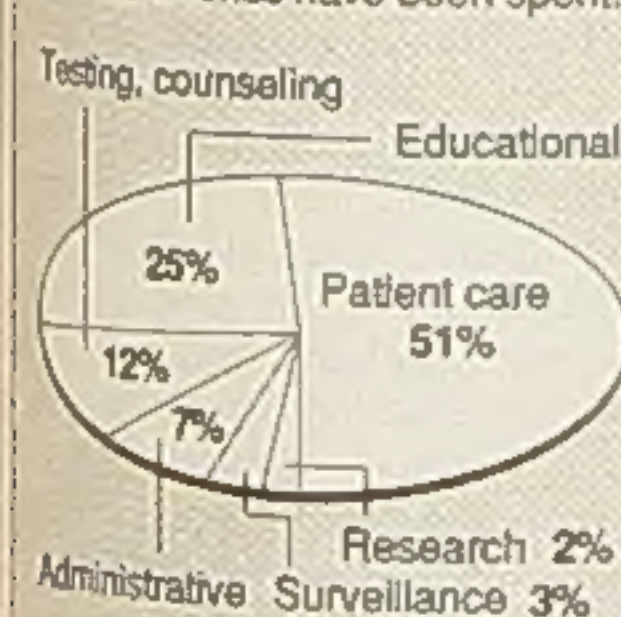
### Top spenders, per capita

Who spent the most per capita:

Rank	State	Rank
1	D.C.	6
2	N.Y.	7
3	Hawaii	8
4	Mass.	9
5	La.	10

### How funds are spent

How AIDS funds have been spent:



**SOURCE:** AIDS Policy Center, Intergovernmental Health Policy Project, George Washington University, Centers for Disease Control

### Who spends the most

Top 10 states in AIDS spending, in millions of dollars, compared to total number of AIDS cases reported as of Nov. 16:

State	Amount spent (No. of cases)
N.Y.	\$90.5 (7,253)
Calif.	\$42.7 (7,148)
Fla.	\$21.0 (4,798)
Mass.	\$18.2 (912)
Mich.	\$16.2 (528)
Texas	\$14.7 (2,768)
N.J.	\$14.5 (2,059)
Ill.	\$12.6 (1,345)
La.	\$12.3 (650)
Md.	\$9.1 (808)

### Who spends the least

Bottom 10 states in AIDS spending compared to total number of AIDS cases reported as of Nov. 16:

State	Amount spent (No. of cases)
Idaho	\$0 (20)
Iowa	\$0 (92)
Mont.	\$0 (25)
N.D.	\$0 (4)
W.Va.	\$0 (53)
Wyo.	\$0 (15)
Vt.	\$22,000 (18)
S.D.	\$33,745 (3)
Neb.	\$124,300 (55)
Nev.	\$128,000 (241)

## ▶ CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

# Atlanta group working to stop spread of AIDS

By BRIAN SANDERS  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Moving up as a leading cause of death is AIDS, but the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta is working to change that.

The CDC, established in 1946 as the Communicable Disease Center, has led efforts to prevent diseases such as malaria, polio, smallpox, and Legionnaires' disease.

The CDC includes five centers, including the Center for Infectious Diseases and the Center for Prevention Services, one institute, and three program offices.

The AIDS epidemic first was recognized in the spring of 1981, when Los Angeles physicians reported five previously homosexual men diagnosed with *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia. Cases of Kaposi's sarcoma, an AIDS-related skin cancer, also were first detected in 1981. In June of that year, the CDC organized a task force to investigate the spread of AIDS and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

The CDC releases several HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports each year.

The most recent report, released in February, states that 14,284 AIDS cases have been reported with un-

determined risk from February 1991 through January 1992.

Of that number, 5,512 cases are still under investigation; 6,448 have been reclassified; 1,806 have died, refused interview, or lost to a follow-up report; and 513 who were classified as not being at risk. This number does not include 85 children under 13 years of age.

However, the at-risk number is growing steadily. The CDC believes there are approximately one million people in the United States alone who are infected with the AIDS virus.

Each AIDS case is counted only once by the CDC for surveillance purposes. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the category listed first in the case hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual relations with other men and injecting drug use.

An important factor in AIDS research is that the CDC has gained more knowledge about how the disease is transferred and how it can be prevented than about most other leading causes of death.

CDC researchers are putting that knowledge to work by setting up AIDS prevention programs.

## Obits/From Page 14

But, a 25-year-old member of the Royals, we probably would [list AIDS as a cause of death]. If the mayor of the city died of AIDS, we would say that."

Papers generally do not object to listing AIDS in obituaries. "We're glad to state AIDS if it's

given to us as a cause of death," said Kenan Heise, obituary editor for the *Chicago Tribune*.

The *Tribune* will not publish "if it's [only] suspected," he said. "If we have the information, we'll print it."

"No one has said, 'Don't put AIDS in as a cause of death,' "at the Dallas

*Morning News*, Samuel said.

Some attitudes toward AIDS may be changing as the disease spreads.

AIDS as a cause of death is appearing more often in the *San Francisco Chronicle's* obituaries as the number of deaths increase.

"It is probably viewed differently

by readers than it was in the past," Wilson said. "For a while it was rare. AIDS is talked about in a way it wasn't five, seven, or 10 years ago."

Amy McCann, obituary clerk for *The Springfield News-Leader*, has seen varying reactions in the half-dozen AIDS-related notices she has

handled during the past year. *The News-Leader's* editorial policy requires that free death notices of persons less than 50 years old contain a cause of death.

"There is still apprehension," McCann said. "Some don't want it listed, but some are really open."



## ► MISSOURI GENERAL ASSEMBLY

# Lawmakers eye AIDS legislation

## Emotions mixed in Jefferson City

By JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

State lawmakers are grappling with the AIDS crisis through a number of pieces of legislation. Measures dealing with topics such as AIDS in prisons, AIDS education, and control of the virus have been debated or soon will come up for discussion this session.

Legislators themselves have mixed emotions about the disease and what the state should do about it.

Rep. T. Mark Elliott (R-Webb City) said "too much glamour" has been given to the disease.

"If it had been any other type of disease involving any other sector of society besides homosexuals, I think you would have seen a totally different reaction," Elliott said. "I think we are recognizing that we have put too great an emphasis on unequal living and improper attitudes."

Rep. John Hancock (R-St. Louis) said AIDS primarily is a behavior-related disease and there are limits to what government can do to prevent the spread of this type of disease.

"State government is not particularly well-equipped at modifying

behavior of individuals," Hancock said. "There could be possibly some steps we could take in terms of procedures within hospitals, both if doctors are carriers of the virus, and alerting professionals when they are dealing with an infected patient."

The United States already is doing its share as far as research is concerned, he said.

"When you talk about research into the disease, then you are talking about a federal program," Hancock said. "When you compare the number of AIDS carriers expected in the next 10-20 years with the number of cancer patients, the money we're spending to find a cure for AIDS is very significant."

The legislature has taken steps to control insurance rate increases for AIDS victims.

"The high-risk insurance pool for people whose health premiums go up astronomically in a short period of time tends to happen to people diagnosed with AIDS," Hancock said. "That was a step we took two years ago to bring about some insurance opportunities."

Education is another area where lawmakers have attempted to take

# CASES REPORTED AIDS IN MISSOURI

1991 Cases Reported:

St. Louis City .....	180
St. Louis County .....	91
Kansas City .....	172
Springfield/Greene County .....	22
Fed. Prison Med. Center .....	22
Unknown .....	170
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>657</b>

Source: Missouri Department of Health  
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

action. Rep. William Linton's (R-Grover) bill would require sex education courses in elementary and secondary schools to emphasize abstinence as the only effective way of controlling the spread of AIDS.

"The AIDS epidemic is a result of today's culture," Linton said. "On prime-time TV, everyone is always jumping into the sack, and our young people are bombarded by filthy lyrics in music. The only way to counter this is to teach good, solid morals to our kids."

To some legislators, the moral questions about AIDS are not a high priority issue.

"People with active cases of AIDS are terminally ill human beings," said Sen. Harry Wiggins (D-Kansas City). "I have no desire to delve into

how these people have acquired it. They are still people, and we owe them a certain dignity."

"I have had three members of my family die of cancer, and we rallied behind them. We should view AIDS victims the same way."

Wiggins has introduced a bill to require health-care professionals, especially paramedics and EMTs who are the first to encounter emergency patients, to be later notified by hospitals if they have treated an HIV-positive individual.

"These people are risking their lives to help all of us," Wiggins said. "They have a right to know if their lives are at risk from a communicable disease such as AIDS."

# DEATHS AIDS

## IN MISSOURI

Cumulative AIDS Cases and Deaths Reported 1982 to 1991

	Cases	Deaths
St. Louis City .....	655	381
St. Louis County .....	328	210
Kansas City .....	842	425
Springfield/Greene County .....	83	47
Federal Prison Medical Center .....	75	38
Outstate Missouri .....	574	342
<b>Missouri Total .....</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>1,443</b>

Source: Missouri Department of Health  
JEFFREY SLATTON / THE CHART

that was defeated by a much wider margin."

Reid said despite the defeats he believes it is still common sense to segregate HIV-positive prisoners.

"When the Department of Corrections made its decision [in 1985] to segregate prisoners, that became an obvious way to slow the spread of the disease," he said.

"If sexual contact is occurring in the prisons and HIV-positive people are mixed in with the rest, then you have HIV being spread in the prisons."

That is not only a death sentence for the inmate who contracts it, but he or she will have the opportunity to infect others when he or she gets out."

Dale Riley, director of the division

of classification and treatment in the department, said the problem of violent behavior in the prison system has been "blown out of proportion."

"There is no question that kind of behavior does happen, but I don't think it happens with any great frequency," Riley said. "In fact, the level of assaultive behavior really is down from some of the previous years."

Hughes said segregation interfered with the classification system the Department of Corrections has established.

"Here we had within one housing unit, the old, the young, the violent offender, the property offender, the drug offender, and others all in one place," Hughes said.

## ► MO. DEPT. OF HEALTH

# Bureau tracks HIV, AIDS

By JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

When the AIDS crisis hit in the early 1980s, federal, state, and local governments scrambled to coordinate agencies, bureaus, and task forces to deal with the problem.

Missouri's effort to curb the spread of the disease is embodied in the Bureau of AIDS Prevention, an arm of the Department of Health.

Kathleen Bonney, public information specialist, said the bureau started as an inter-agency task force in 1985. The bureau was established from that task force in 1987.

It provides those infected with HIV with information on health education, housing, and other services, Bonney said.

The bureau also provides education and information on how to reduce the risk of contracting AIDS for schools and organizations across the state.

"We try to tell people what AIDS is and what puts people at risk," Bonney said. "We try to be accessible to as many people as possible."

Theodore Northrup, director of the Bureau of AIDS Prevention, said the department serves all Missourians in some fashion.

"Our education programs are designed to reach Missourians at large," Northrup said. "Our disease monitoring programs serve to track the disease, and our counseling and testing programs are among the most effective in the country. Last year the testing program processed more than 170,000 blood tests."

Northrup said tracking the virus is important in controlling its spread.

"Any infectious disease has no borders or boundaries," he said. "Missouri has one of the best disease monitoring systems in the country."

This monitoring system not only helps control the spread of AIDS but helps get medical and other services to those who need them.

"We instituted HIV reporting by name in 1987 because we knew we would be getting more and better medications to treat the illness early," Northrup said.

One of the trends identified by the bureau is a rapid increase in the number of AIDS cases reported in rural areas of the state, Bonney said.

Northrup said this trend is not unique to Missouri.

"HIV was first identified in large population centers on the coast where people had a greater potential for exposure," he said. "Like any disease migration process, it will move past the cities and into the smaller population areas."

## ► MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

# HIV positive inmates worry prison officials

## Segregation bill falls in close committee vote

By JOHN HACKER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

AIDS in prisons has raised concerns among officials responsible for Missouri's inmate population.

Officials in the Missouri Department of Corrections say 112 HIV-positive prisoners have been identified and two inmates have been diagnosed with AIDS.

"We test everyone who enters the prison system and everyone who comes out," said Gail Hughes, deputy director of the Department of Corrections. "We have tested between 65,000 and 70,000 people, which makes ours one of the largest testing programs in the United States."

HIV-positive prisoners were segregated from the healthy prison population, but the department discontinued the practice in December.

Hughes said the segregation of HIV-positive prisoners was instituted in 1985.

"A lot of states did not go that direction," he said. "In 1990, Missouri

was one of only two or three states that did segregate HIV-positive prisoners."

In light of new information, the department decided to re-evaluate its position.

"As we looked at what the national trend was and what the recommendations were from various medical and professional organizations, we concluded that we possibly had been in error in segregating HIV-positive prisoners," he said.

This move has alarmed some members of the Missouri legislature. Rep. Michael Reid (R-Florissant) introduced House Bill 1090, which would require the Department of Corrections to reinstitute segregation.

Reid said the bill was defeated in committee and was narrowly defeated when added as an amendment to other corrections legislation.

"The amendment came within four votes of passing," he said. "The intent of the bill was later added as an amendment to an appropriations bill to earmark funding for a segregation unit in the prison system, but